



NOTICE.

MESSRS. HUGHES & CO. have the honor to announce to the Public, that they have undertaken the business of **GENERAL AGENCY**, in addition to their former employ as **AGENTS** for the **ARMY** under this Presidency.

Messrs. HUGHES & CO. will be ready from this date, to execute with punctuality and dispatch, such Commissions as they may be favored with in India, and to dispose of, on the most advantageous terms which may be attainable, such consignments of Goods, as may be sent out to them from Europe and America.

They beg to tender their services in this line to all Merchants and Traders who have any mercantile transactions with **BOMBAY**, or generally with the **WESTERN PORTS OF INDIA**.

GEORGE F. HUGHES flatters himself, that a long residence in this Country, and his acquaintance with the manners and language of the Natives, will be no inconsiderable qualification, to enable him, conjointly with others, creditably to perform the business undertaken. He can confidently rely on the assistance of many respectable and valuable Friends in this Country as well as in Europe, and he can produce the most undeniable references with respect to his Character, and such recommendations as will shew, that he is not unworthy of the confidence solicited.

Messrs. HUGHES & Co. embrace this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the **ARMY**, for the zealous and liberal support it has rendered to their **ARMY AGENCY ESTABLISHMENT**; and they beg to assure the Officers thereof, that no relaxation in their duty to them will in any wise be caused, by this proposed extension of their commercial affairs.

Bombay, June 19th 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Messrs. HUGHES & Co. have received, per *Mermad* from Calcutta, a Small Consignment of **PORT & SHERRY WINES**; samples of which may be had on application to the firm.

Bombay, 19th June, 1819.

To Sail for London,
EARLY IN JULY,

THE EAST SAILING SHIP,

Elizabeth,

500 TONS BURTHEN,

Thomas Harrison,

COMMANDER.

HAS from 50 to 100 Tons of Freight undisposed of, and Superior Accommodation for **PASSENGERS**: For Freight or Passage; apply to *Cursetjee and Jehangier Ardaseir*, or to the Commander at their Office.

Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,

For London Direct,

TO SAIL EARLY IN JULY,

The New Ship

Brampton,

WILLIAM GREEN, Master.

HAS a Poop and comfortable Accommodations. For Terms apply to *Capt. Green on board*, or at *Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co's.*

Bombay, 22d June, 1819.

For Passage to England,

**THE SHIP
Stakesby.**

Capt. William Henderson,

WILL sail hence for London, the first Springs in next Month, and has good accommodations for Passengers.

For particulars apply to the Commander on board, or at **HORMUJEE BOMANJEE'S Office** in Town.

Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Ticket No. 3112 in the present **CALCUTTA LOTTERY**, having been mislaid, the Proprietor requests the payment of any Prize that may arise to the above Number, may be stopped.

Bombay 12th June 1819

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day and To-morrow
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

TWO Trunks of Europe Cambric, Muslins, just landed. Gold and Silver Watches, Sadlery, Whips, Boots Hats, Spectacles, fresh Essence of Spruce, Garden Pots, Kaleidoscopes, French Pickles, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Books, Locking Glasses, Pictures, Guns Corks, Liquors, Furniture, &c. Also Europe black Silk Hankerchiefs, on account of the Shippers.

At Twelve o'clock will be put up two Saddle Horses.

Apollo Street, 30th June, 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

HAS for Sale on Commission an elegant and fashionable selection of **MILLINERY**

brought out in the Hon'ble Company's Ship the *Charles Grant*, consisting of Dresses, Caps, Turbans, Tippets and head dresses; also Bobbinet flounces & a few articles not made up. The Millinery has been selected with the greatest care by a Lady who has been a resident in Bombay, and it is presumed it will meet approval.

J. Y. having completed his new rooms, begs to recommend, as being more convenient, that Carriages and Palankeens be directed to set down, at the new Entrance opposite the Apollo Gate.

By direction of the proprietors, the articles will be sold for ready money, and no article can be sent out upon approval, or received back after being once delivered.

Bombay, 30th June, 1819.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Pope & Co.

BEG leave to announce the admission of **Mr. W. H. HAMILTON**, as a Partner in their Establishment, and that, after the 30th instant, they will transact Business, under the Firm of **Pope, Hamilton & Co.**

Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Gazette Calendar and Army List are ready for delivery.
Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

BOOKS

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

1 Vol. Quarto, Narrative of a Residence in Algiers, ... Rs. 20
1 British Review No. 19, ... " 2
1 Edinburgh Review; No. 59, ... " 5
1 Prospectus of a National Poem, ... " 1
1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness, ... " 1
Monthly Magazines from September to January, 1819, each, ... " 2

Bombay, 16th June 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st MAY, 1819.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract (PARAS. 53d and 54th) of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 14th of October 1818, together with their Orders of the 4th Feb. 1818, to the Government at Fort Saint George, alluded to in those PARAS.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 14th of October 1818.
30th. Court's PARAS. 53d. With a view to offering encouragement to our Officers to acquire an adequate knowledge of the Hindoostanee language which may be called the camp language of India as well as the vernacular language of a large portion of its inhabitants, with a view also to the correct administration of justice in Military Courts, and to the safe custody and repair of Regimental Arms and Stores; we in our Military letter to Fort Saint George dated 4th February 1818, (PARAS 275 a 83d) authorized the appointment of a Quarter Master and Interpreter in each Regiment of Native Cavalry and in each Battalion of Native Infantry, for the same purposes as such appointments had been previously made and sanctioned in Bengal.

54th. We transmit a No. in the Packet a copy of these PARAS, with a view, to the introduction of similar arrangements at your Presidency.

Extract Military letter to Fort Saint George dated 4th February 1818.

Letter from dated 7th Oct. 1815, 26th and 7th. Court's attention requested to communications from the Commander in Chief and the President of the Committee for examining students, stating the necessity of continuing the rewards for the attainment of Native languages, and which has been authorized until their further orders are received.

PARA. 275. We have maturely considered the observations of the Commander in Chief and your own, respecting the advantages which the public service is likely to derive from a continuation of that encouragement to the study of the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, which was formerly held out to the Officers of your Presidency, but directed by us to be discontinued in our letter in this Department of the 27th July 1814, (PARAGRAPH 2d).

276th. We are of opinion after mature deliberation, that the best mode of combining the encouragement of a knowledge of those languages with other objects of public importance will be the adoption of the system which prevails in Bengal.

277th. We therefore authorize and direct you to appoint a subaltern Officer in each Battalion of Native Infantry to be Interpreter of the Hindoostanee language to that Battalion, who is also to perform the duties of Quarter Master of the Battalion with the same Staff Salary as we, in our Military letter of the 5th May 1815, fixed for the Adjutants of Native Battalion, that is.

Staff pay per Month, Arcot Rupees . . 62
Moonshie and Stationary 40
A Horse 30

Total per Month, Arcot Rupees . . 132

278th. It will be the duty of the Interpreter and Quarter Master to officiate as Interpreter of Hindoostanee, not only to all Courts Martial which may be held in the Battalion to which he belongs, but to any other Court Martial at which he may be directed to officiate, without any further charge, or expense to the Company for such service, and generally to render all the services, which as an Interpreter he may at any time be called upon to perform.

279th. It will also be his duty to act as Quarter Master of his Battalion and to perform all those duties which are usually performed by the Quarter Masters of other Corps in your Army.

280th. We rely upon your care and vigilance that no officer be selected for the important situation of Interpreter who is not fully qualified to perform all the duties of it, especially the serious and responsible duties of Interpreter to Courts Martial.

281st. We take this opportunity to recall to your recollection our Orders to Bombay as contained in our Military letter, to that Government dated 17th Jan. 1810, copy of which was transmitted to you, as equally applicable to your Presidency, with our Military letter of the 23d January 1811. We are decidedly of opinion that no officer should be appointed to any staff situation whatever, unless he has previously acquired a knowledge of the Hindoostanee and more or less spoken and understood throughout the Deccan, the means of acquiring this language are now much facilitated, and it is so obviously both the duty and the interest of all our servants, at all the presidencies, to obtain a knowledge of it, that we desire you will hereafter consider a competent acquaintance with it, to be an indispensable qualification in every candidate for a staff appointment.

282d. With respect to your Regiments of Native Cavalry, we direct that the quarter master of each Regiment of Native Cavalry perform also the duty of Interpreter of Hindoostanee to his corps, with an allowance of thirty (30) Arcot Rupees a month for a Moonshie.

283d. The commander in chief will take care that no officer be hereafter appointed to the situation of quarter master of Cavalry, who is not duly qualified to act as Interpreter, also, and in the mean time the allowance of thirty Rupees a month is only to be passed to such quarter master of Cavalry, as shall establish to the satisfaction of the Commander in chief that they are qualified to act as Interpreter.

In pursuance of the Honorable Court's Orders the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the designation of the officers at present holding the situation of Linguist in the several Battalions of Native Infantry and Regiments of Cavalry be changed to that of Interpreter, and that they be ordered to assume the duties of quarter master as specified in the Hon'ble Court's dispatch, from the 1st of June, the office being united with that of Adjutant in the instance of Lieutenant Black, who is at present Linguist to the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, but no adjutant will hereafter be permitted to hold both situations.

As a knowledge of the Maharatta language by officers belonging to the Native corps on this side of India would be attended with great advantage to the public service, the Governor in Council, in order to hold forth encouragement to them to acquire a knowledge of that language as well as of the Hindoostanee, is pleased so far to modify the orders of the Honorable Court, as to substitute for the staff pay of sixty two (62) Rupees fixed in their letter to Madras, the allowances now drawn under the Government orders of the 11th April viz (50) fifty Rupees for Interpreters in Hindoostanee, and eighty (80) Rupees for Interpreters in Hindoostanee and Maharatta.

The existing Regulations that Linguists shall be publicly examined as to their knowledge, by a committee assembled by order of the Commander in chief is to be enforced with the utmost exactness, and whenever the public service will admit, the candidates are to be examined at the presidency.

19th June 1819.

Messrs. George Paul L. messurier and Edward Dumarey, Cadets of the sea-on 1817, having arrived in the licensed ships, *Catharine Stewart* For a, and *Prince Regent*, are admitted on the Establishment from the 2d instant; and as their rank together with that of the following Cadets have been received from the Honorable Court on a list dated 2d January 1819, that part of the General order of the 29th of April last appointing Lieutenant George White, Edward T. Jones, Elihuam Winchester Jones, ennobly to corps is countermanded, and the alterations directed in the said list are made; and all the Cadets of the season 1817, below Lieutenant Humphry Lyons are promoted to fill existing vacancies and finally posted to corps as specified opposite their respective names.

Rank as	Rank as
ENLISTED.	ENLISTED.
48 Charles Cranley, ... 10th March 1819	11th March 1819
49 George White, ... ditto	ditto
50 John Rodham Bone, ... ditto	ditto
51 Augustus J. F. Scudman, ... ditto	ditto
52 Edmund Tyrell Jones, ... ditto	ditto
53 Edmund Whitelock Jones, ... ditto	ditto
54 Richard Ord, ... ditto	ditto
55 James W. Robertson, ... ditto	ditto
56 William Fougere, ... ditto	ditto
57 John Henry Fortin, ... ditto	ditto
58 John Everett, ... ditto	ditto
59 Vincent Frederick Kenneth, ... ditto	ditto
60 George Paul Lemesurier, ... ditto	ditto
61 Edward Dumarey, ... ditto	ditto

The undermentioned Cadets for the Cavalry and Infantry of the season 1818, having arrived, they are admitted on the establishment from the date of their arrival. Mr. Cadet Johnstone for Cavalry is appointed an acting Cornet and those for Infantry promote

to Emigrants and Lieutenants to fill existing vacancies and permanently posted to Regiments as follows.

Cavalry	Date of arrival	Rank	Regt posted
George R. E. Johnston,	1st June 1819.	1st Lieut.	1819.
1 Thomas Gidley,	29th May 1819.	2nd Lieut.	1819.
2 James Hardy,	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,
3 John Gidley,	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,
4 George William Blackley,	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,
5 Sydney James Smith,	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,
6 Bruce Scott,	1st June 1819.	1st Lieut.	1819.
7 Charles R. Wright,	29th May 1819.	2nd Lieut.	1819.
8 James Chambers Peyton,	1st June 1819.	1st Lieut.	1819.
9 James George Lancelotti,	29th May 1819.	2nd Lieut.	1819.
10 James Reynolds,	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,
11 William R. Widdow,	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,
12 Augustus J. Barker,	1st June 1819.	1st Lieut.	1819.
13 William W. Worsell,	29th May 1819.	2nd Lieut.	1819.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to the Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Henry Shee to be 2d Assistant to the Collector in the North Concan.
Mr. John Forbes to be deputy Collector of Sea Customs in the Concan.
Mr. William Gordon to be assistant to the Register and 2d assistant to the Criminal Judge in the Northern Concan.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 23d, Assistant Surgeon Alexander Henderson, Artillery from Poonah.
Do, Captain J. Lawrie, Paymaster, from Sir J. Malcolm's Camp.
28th, Capt. Henderson, D. P. Mr. P. D. A. from Malwa.
DEPARTURES.—June 23d, Lieut. and Adjutant C. D. Viter, to Serroor.
Do, 24th, Capt. Francis Sharpe, P. M. B. P. D. A. to Serroor.
Do, 23d, Lieut. S. T. Smith, European Regiment to Poonah.
Do, Lieut. J. W. Robertson, 2d-4th Regiment, to N. Concan.
Do, 27th, Assistant Surgeon Alexander Henderson, Artillery, to Poonah.
Do, 28th, Lieut. Damare, 1st-4th Regiment to Deccan.

THE OBSERVER No. XIV.

There are a sort of men whose vices do smelt and wrinkle like a China Fan, And who a vile Antipathy proclaim Aloud against Wedlock, to be thought by women True Exquisites and Dandies, Swells and Beauz, As some do say "I am Sir Bachelor, And when I shew my Face, let no maid hope." I do know of those, Who therefore only are reputed cold, For Anti-Love-talk; who when they do love, Would pine, grow pale and kneel to Girls, Who, seeing them, would call these Fellows "Fools!"

A certain Presidency, Mr. Observer, swarms with these unlicensed railers at Matrimony. A lecture from your pen might prove of service to them, by shewing their ill-natured propensity in its true light. I am a married man, and, since my arrival in India, I have seldom mixed in society without having my mind put into a state of irritability from the unvaried and constant allusion to the horrors of Wedlock, which is ever reviled as a state of strife and bondage. You must, I am sure, be well aware of the happiness and respectability of a married life, and will, I trust, point out the ill-nature, aye, and the ill-breeding of making it a handle for pointed ridicule and execrable puns at the expense of other people's feelings. Matrimony, I know, has ever been a subject for the smart sayings and "devilish good things" of the wittlings of the age. No wonder then, that these Scoffers at Love, when they change their minds (for they all do, or long to do so) should, upon experience, after so many repartees and jests find Matrimony no Joke!!

The following lines were dropped by one of these "Bachelors for Ever" whilst the Exquisite, was taking from his coat-pocket his "BOOK OF STEPS" for the Quadrille he was practising. Though written with feeling, there breathes throughout such a spirit of hatred and rancour, that, I trust, with some animadversions from your pen, they will defeat their own end. They evidently formed part

of some longer Poem, and I beg you will give them speedy publicity.

And I have seen her! and the faithful Eye,
Whose witching glance so sweetly sped,
That used, when'er I long'd to sigh,
Its warm, wild influence to shed,
And exercise alternate smile and sigh—
Now gaz'd as lifeless, cold and dead,
As if it look'd on vacancy;
As if its living light had fled,
And Joy and Hope and Love were withered!

But this was all a dream, a trance,
The vision of a fleeting minute;
Tho' gone the maid's sly, furtive glance,
And all the sin that floated in it,
Still, still there lurked the Magic spell,
That bound my soul within its chain;
Cold, tho' on me, it seemed to dwell,
On all the High-born, Rich and Vain,
It beamed with Beauty's proud endeavour,
As bright, as faithful, and as wild as Ever.

And such is Woman—
Uncertain, wandering, weak in heart and mind,
Or madly fond, or causelessly unkind!

The well-taught Maiden, with bright, laughing Eye,
Faints for Quadrilles and for a Waltz would die;
Spurns the warm heart unless with Rank it glitter,
And joins the Crowd all frolic, talk, and titter;
Till charm'd with modest worth, in spite of Fashion,
She blushes, sighs, and owns a mutual passion,
Then, like true woman, e'er one month she end,
Casts him aside and marries with his friend—
And such is woman!

See the gay widow who, when left by Heaven
Of the first partner to her bosom given,
Lays him in Earth's cold lap and tries to shed
One tear in sorrow for the honor'd Dead;
Quits the dull spot majestically slow,
With heaving breast, sunk eye, & head drooped low,
And all the solemn mockery of woe.
Returned—impatient once again to glide,
Down pleasure's stream, the meteor of the tide,
Shines in her Silks and Laces, Crapes and Bands
Coquets in tell-tale Black and furs in Wools!
Still, while her partner's death is mourn'd aloud,
Ere the cold corpse hath fester'd in its shroud,
Ere the dull Grave hath mingled it with clay,
Or the blind worm hath batten'd on its prey—
The pitted Widow, secretly elate,
Sighs for another and a younger mate.
With every charm exposed to every stare,
Spurns at cold decency's delay and care,
Dreads to each pang that virtuous love disquiets,
Leaps to another's arms and there she riots!!
Cease then your Love Games, wild, unguarded youth,
Scorn Maiden's Vows beware of Wedded Truth,
For such is woman.

There! what do you think of this pretty touch at Matrimony and the fair sex? Oblige me by your early remarks upon it.

Your humble servant,
UXORIOUS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PAOLO is too diffuse for our limits. If he will allow us to use the pruning-knife, we could carefully avoid doing injury to the valuable part of his letter.

MARCO'S verses are not to the purpose—for we honestly confess we cannot comprehend them.

HONESTUS is too angry on so trifling an occasion. He should remember—Frustra laborat qui omnibus placere studet.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 30th JUNE, 1819.

The Earthquake. We have received accounts from Ahmedabad, from Broach, Baroda, and Kaira, concerning this awful convulsion of nature.

Extract of a letter from Ahmedabad, dated the 18th of June 1819.

On Wednesday the 16th day of June, a few minutes before 7 o'clock P. M. the city was visited with an earthquake, of unusual violence and duration for this part of India. It commenced gradually with a slight trembling of the earth attended with a rumbling noise: this increased every second, and was succeeded by a strong rushing noise, with a violent undulating motion, so that it was with difficulty we could keep on our legs. At this time, all the disagreeable sensation was experienced of being tossed in a Ship at Sea in a swell, and the rocking was so great, that every moment we expected the earth to open under our feet. From its commencement to the termination of the shock, it could not have been less than four or five minutes.

The sky was overcast, dark and cloudy, and the Thermometer an hour before was at 90°. Nothing peculiar however was observable which was not to be apprehended at this season of the commencement of the monsoon, which set in mildly ten days before, though little rain had fallen three or four days previously. To assist Philosophers in accounting for this wonderful phenomenon of nature, they should be informed of the state of the weather for the last twelve months in the Province of Guzerat, as compared with former years. The rains of 1818, were late, and at the

close immoderate. The cold season exhibited ice, it was so cold, and the hot season was actually insufferable. Although the present rains have set in mildly and without much violent thunder and lightning, yet a great quantity of rain has fallen, especially to the northward of this. The river Sabarmuttee, which runs under the walls of Ahmedabad, had a high fresh in it, which rendered it impossible for many days before the shock, a circumstance quite unusual at this early period of the monsoon.

The rocking motion affected persons in various ways in different situations: those in-doors experienced all the horrors attending the awful suspense in which they felt themselves, the walls of the houses shook and were rent in various places, the beams and roofs cracked, and appeared to be ready to fall on the inmates, and crush them to atoms in an instant. People in wheeled carriages were nearly thrown out by the shaking of their vehicles, and animals of all kinds, in a stationary position, felt confounded and become restless. Persons in motion, on horseback, were however unconscious of the shock.

This city is justly celebrated for its beautiful buildings of stone and other materials, and was not less so for the famous shaking minarets, which were admired by every stranger. Alas! the devastation caused by his commotion of the earth, is truly lamentable. The proud spires of the great Mosque the Juma Muzjid, erected by Sooltan Ahmed the King of Guzerat and the founder of the city of Ahmedabad, which have stood nearly four hundred and fifty years, have tumbled to the ground, within a few yards of the place where they once reared their heads! The mosque itself has sustained less injury than could have been expected, and the handsome arch which divided the minarets, has escaped unhurt. Another Muzjid, of elegant structure, which lies to the left of the road leading to the Shahee Bagh, denominated the Beebees or Unchunt Koonkee ke Muzjid, has shared the same fate. A gentleman while riding out saw the minars come down: the tops were thrown to a distance, and immediately afterwards the stones came tumbling down one after another. The only remaining shaking minarets, which are at all worthy of notice, and much inferior to the others, have, I hear, been sadly fractured; they are situated in the Goomteeepoora, to the East of the City, outside the walls. The mausoleums (Rozas) and places of Moohumudan worship have suffered considerably, both in the city and surrounding country. Hindoo Temples are few in number, and of recent build in the city, since its conquest from the true believers seventy years ago by the Murhuttus; consequently a very small number have been damaged. The walls of the Udalut, an old building, erected by the Murhuttus, and the palace of the Peshwa's Viceroy in Guzerat, has been much injured, and the walls rent in many places. The magnificent towers also forming the grand entrance into the citadel have been much shaken, and cracked in several places, especially the one on which the Flag staff has been placed. Many private houses have been reduced to ruins, and tis most fortunate amidst all our disasters, that not a single life has been lost, and but few accidents.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 the same night we experienced two or three slight shocks, and the following morning (the 17th) another at 6. At a quarter before 10 we had one very severe, which shook the houses and caused the windows and doors to rattle violently. We were now on the alert, and quitted our houses in haste, but the shock did not continue above a few seconds, and was trifling when compared with the one of the previous night. At 1/4 past 10 o'clock we were again visited slightly, and at intervals during the whole of the day. The last which I felt occurred about 1/4 past 12 in the night and since then I cannot say that I have experienced any more, although fancy has frequently led me to pause, and expect a return of this terrible visitation.

I fervently trust that providence, in his goodness, will spare this ill fated City from all calamities, until it can recover the damage it has sustained from the iron grasp of the Murhuttus under their bad government, which the mild influence of the British Government is calculated to effect in time. In its buildings, it is hardly probable that it will ever recover: tis only the hand of a liberal Prince, at the seat of his Empire, that could restore

or rebuild the magnificent edifices, which it is the boast of this city to have once possessed.

Reports from Kaira mention, that the grand shock was experienced there twenty two minutes after us, and that it lasted only 37 seconds; two Natives were killed by the falling of their houses, & a good deal of damage has been done there. The Udalut has suffered, and the walls rent: the Jain Temple apposite to it has also received a terrible fracture. With respect to the difference of time between the two places, I do not know whether it is exact or not. Our watches vary much, having nothing but the Sun and Bombay Calender to regulate us, which is seldom looked at; it however tends to show that the course of the Earthquake from this, was Southerly. Kaira is distant from Ahmedabad eighteen or twenty miles.

I now come to the close of this letter, which must prove interesting to you. Our friends at the Presidency who have been from year to year putting off their cold weather excursions to this quarter, have cause to repeat their procrastinations.

Broach, 16th June 1819.

We had last night at 1/4 past 7 o'clock, a very severe shock of an Earthquake. The ground moved just like the waves of the sea, and it was with the greatest difficulty I could keep on my legs. The walls of the House moved backwards and forwards, and the lamps went with a very quick motion; the water in our well rose many feet with a great noise, and did not subside for an hour, after it was over. Europeans and Natives all ran into the streets; many native houses were thrown down, and several Boats upset by the extraordinary motion of the River. It lasted above three minutes. I never in my life felt such an awful time, every moment expecting instant death. 17th June, this morning at 10 o'clock we had another slight shock for a few seconds; I sincerely hope it may prove the last.

Our correspondent from Baroda, being a native, expresses himself as follows. "Last night I come from office, then we get Durtee Kup, ground so much shook, water jar is broken, Dinner is spoiled, all women and children, ran away. No man understand this thing, only God, Lamp is cracked, Goat is come away, all the persons is much frightened."

An impressive sermon was delivered at St. Thomas's Church on Sunday last, by the Reverend C. Payne, one of the Chaplains attached to this establishment, for the benefit of the Society for Educating the Poor. The text was taken from the sixth verse of the second Chapter of Exodus, relating to the finding of Moses, by Pharaoh's daughter "and behold the babe wept, and she had compassion on him."

Cotton Market. The holders of Cotton still keep up their demand for high prices: but how far with the probability of beneficial results we are at a loss to conjecture. To China, Cotton can be considered only as a remittance; and, as a specimen of the English Market, we quote, in the words of our correspondent, a sketch of the general impression after the sale of the 14th January, which we gave in our last number. "Such is the hopeful state of the Cotton Market, which is entirely caused by the enormous importations of Bengah & Surat cotton during the last year. The good people in India, when prices got up a little, run wild till they knock them down again. If they would suit the supply to the demand, they might expect a regular and profitable sale. There is enough of East India Cotton on hand now to last 18 or 20 months consumption, without a pound more being imported, and further importations are announced every week. The Americans, that flocked to Bombay the beginning of last year, have brought their Surat Cotton to Liverpool, by which they must lose greatly."

The arrival of the Indianmen at Madras, from England the 1st of March, has added somewhat to our stock of European intelligence, the heads of which were contained in our Extra of Saturday last, and are, with the exception of the report of the Committee to which the proposed establishment of his majesty's future household at Windsor was referred, the only articles of much interest. We purpose giving this report in our next, as the insertion of the American documents, concerning the conduct of

General Jackson, and the view which the American Government, has taken of it, have been too long delayed. It will be seen that General Jackson's, conduct is unequivocally defended.

The Monsoon has hitherto been very mild, if we except Monday night. We may safely say it was the only boisterous one we have experienced. The rain fell in torrents, and the Thunder & Lightning, were excessively loud and vivid. Yesterday morning was however clear and serene, but the day oppressively hot.



NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

From Captain Nicholson, of the *Harcis*, we receive the following report of three dangerous reefs, discovered in his passage from Otaheite to Calcutta in December last.

1st. In latitude 20. 4. S. and longitude 167. 34. W. extending about S. by E. and N. by W. 7 miles long and 2 broad.

2nd. In latitude 23. 39. S. and longitude 177. 50. W. extending N. and S. 6 miles long, and one and a half broad, with a few rocks about 10 or 12 feet above water.

3rd. In latitude 24. S. and longitude 178. 2. W. extending N. E. and S. W. 14 or 15 miles long, and two and a half broad, with several rocks about 12 feet above water.

The approaching springs will be fertile in departures for England. The King's packet *Lady Borringdon*, Free Trader, will be followed by the *England*, *Elizabeth*, *Stakesby*, *Katherine Forbes*, and *Brampton*; to replace them we are daily expecting our own ships from England viz. the *Samarang*, *Bombay Castle*, *Upton Castle*, and *Diana*.

The Free Trader *Greenock*, from England to Calcutta, on the 21st February, spoke the *Timandra* from Bombay, out seventy days.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 24th, Ship *Conde de Rio Pardo*, H. Benta, from Mauritius, 2d June.
28th, Ship *Susan*, J. C. Collingwood, from Calcutta, 30th April.

Passengers.

Per *Conde de Rio Pardo*.—Mr. Alford, Mr. Susan, Mrs. F. Marriott, Mr. P. Marriott, Mrs. A. Reel, Miss A. Reel.

DEPARTURES.—23d Brig *Prime*, William Lewis, to Penang.
25th, Ship *Alexander*, B. Rogers, to Calcutta.
27th, Ship *Merrim*, William Hammon, to Calcutta.
29th, Ship *Glorioso*, John Patterson, to Bengal.

Passengers.

Per *Alexander*.—Mrs. Roger, Mrs. Sorvel, and two children, Lieut. Stedman, 1st light Cavalry, Mr. Beer, R. N. Mr. Sarkes.
Per *Glorioso*.—Mr. Roch.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship *Lady Borringdon*, Living, for London.

Ship *England*, Reay, for ditto.
Ship *Catherine S. Forbess*, Lamb, for ditto.

Ship *Stakesby*, A. derson, for ditto.
Ship *Elizabeth*, Harrison, for ditto.
Ship *Brampton*, Green, for ditto.

Ship *Futty Alvaod*, Richardson, for Bassorah.
Ship *Ann*, Riddoch, for China.

H. C. Ship *Charles Grant*, Scott, for China.
Ship *Ingils*, Borradaile, for ditto.

Ship *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, for ditto.
Ship *Lowther Castle*, Mortlock, for ditto.

Ship *Essex*, Nisbet, for ditto.
Ship *Vansittart*, Dalrymple, for ditto.

Portuguese.—Ship *Europa*, Luu, for Rio de Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Psyche, Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares.

H. C. SHIPS.

Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, Camden, Essex, Ingils, Vansittart.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann, Asia Felix, Helen, Glencel, Fattel, Alvaod, Angelica, Carron, Minerva-Grab, Conde de Rio Pardo.

BENGALE.

Hibernia brig, Susan.

ARABS.

Faz Rubace, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, *Lady Borringdon*, *Orpheus*, *Elizabeth*, *England*, *Westmoreland*, *Brampton*, *Loyalty*, *Kingsmill*, *Prince Regent*, *Katherine Forbes*, *Stakesby*, *Thames*.

PORTUGUESE.

Europa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

At Kedgeree.

June 2.—Ship *Ellergill*, J. Pottou, from England 29th Dec. and Gibraltar 14th Feb.
Ship *Elizabeth W. Ostler*, from Bombay 27th April, and *Essex* 25th May.

Do. 4, Ship *Prince Regent*, J. Richmond, from Ceylon 14th May, and Madras 28th ditto.
Ship *Margaret Ann*, J. P. Phillips, from Bombay 14th May.

Do. 5, Dutch Brig *Thelmaque*, J. P. Kleyn, from Amoy 14th Dec. and Dartmouth 28th ditto.

Off Calcutta.

June 1.—The *Friedrich*, Wite.
The *Greenock*.

Per *Margaret Ann*.—Mr. Meuzies, Assistant Surgeon, 21st L. D. Lady and Infant, and Lieut. J. Wilson, B. N. 1.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Lord Melville*, T. Wetherell, in 3 or 4 days.
Ship *Catherine*, T. Howard, for Beccoolen.

DEPARTURES.

From Calcutta.

June 3.—Ship *Heroune*, H. J. Garrick, for Madras and London.
Ship *Cocuin*, H. J. Greene, for Beccoolen.

Do. 4, Ship *Theodosia*, James Flin, for the Cape of Good Hope.
American Ship *Julius Caesar*, C. H. Marshall, for Philadelphia.

American Brig *Naid*, N. O'wood, for Salem.
American Ship *Assolides*, P. P. Puel, for Boston.
Do. 5, H. C. Ship *Essex*, Lieut. D. Jones, for the Isle of France.

Brig *Bounty Hall*, J. Roberts, for Liverpool.
Ship *Isabella Robertson*, G. G. Michael, for Penang and Mauritius.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.
ON THE 5TH INSTANT.
Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The *Cambridge* and *Aberdeen*.
Passed up.—The *Prince Regent*.

Kedgeree.

Coming to town.—The *Margaret Ann*.
New Anchorage.
Remain.—The *Randolph Day*, American, and the *Pascou*.

PASSED TO SEA.

During the week.
The *Fennis Cowls*, Brig *Cudbert Thornhill* Bristol, Danish Ship *Autonette*, and the *Hudson*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 3, Ship *Friendship*, W. Black, from Bombay 19th May.
Do. Big Brothers, C. M'Nicol, from Calcutta 28th April.

Do. 4, Schooner *Black Joke*, Eglin, from Coringa 25th May.
Do. Brig *Victoria*, M. Gonsalves, from Trincomalee 1st June.

Do. 7, Ship *Palmer*, E. C. Kemp, from Calcutta 16th May.

DEPARTURES.—June 4, Ship *Friendship*, W. Black, for Calcutta.
Do. 6, Ship *Blenheim*, W. Shirley, for Calcutta.

Do. Schooner *Maria*, J. Wasmouth, for Colombo.
Do. 7, Ship *Emma*, H. Beamgard, for Calcutta.
Do. 8, H. M. Ship *Carron*,—Furneaux, Esq. Captain, on a cruise.

Passengers.

Per *Blenheim*.—Captain Suerer, H. M. 31st Regt. Messrs. W. Warren, G. Warren, and C. Murry.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Baroda on the 9th June the Lady of V. C. Kemball, Esq. of Son.

At Malwan on the 21st June the Lady V. Hale Esq. of Daughter.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. James Taylor, of a Daughter.
On Sunday last, the 27th Inst. the Lady of Major General, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Baroda, on the 19th June the daughter of V. C. Kemball Esq. aged 11 months.

Early Yesterday morning, in child bed, the Lady of David Malcolm Esq.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES. At Moradabad, Stephen Boldero, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Louisa Templeton.

On Monday last the 31st, ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Daniel Corrie, Mr. Peter Frederick Pasmor, to Miss Brigita Garrett.

At Patna, on the 10th ult by the Rev. Julius Caesar, Mr. Jos. O'Brien, to Miss Catherine Jacob, of Futtyghur.

Lieutenant Joseph Orchard, H. C. European Regt. to Sarah, second Daughter of F. Kirchhoffer, Esq. of the City of Dublin.

BIRTHS. On Tuesday last, the 1st instant, Mrs. Helton, wife of Mr. J. H. Helton, of the Honorable Company's Marine Service, of a Daughter.

On Friday the 28th ult. Mrs. J. Harwood, of a Daughter.

On the 15th ult. at Meerut, the Lady of Thomas Jackson, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. 14th Regt. of a Son.
At Bangalore, on the 1st ultimo, the Lady of Cornet Edward St. John Midway, of the 22d Dragoon, of a Daughter.

DEATHS. On the 6th instant, the infant Daughter of W. B. Barley, Esq.
On the 31st ultimo, Mr. Robert Brown, Europe Shopkeeper, Tank-square. A young man, who for the short period he was in this country, made many friends by whom he is sincerely regretted.

On the night of the 31st ultimo, the infant Son of W. H. Oaker, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. Mary White, Widow of the late Mr. Nicholas White, Keeper of the House of Correction—aged 85 years.

On the 25th ultimo, Master William Lawrence,—aged 9 years and 10 months.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. Hawthorn,—aged 23 years.
On the 30th ultimo, of the *Goat-ra Morbus*, Mrs. March, wife of Mr. March, Chief officer of the Ship *St. Michael*—aged 22 years.

At the Serampore Seminary, on the 25th ultimo, Master John Mardon,—aged 12 years.

At the same place, on the 21st ult. Master John Smith—aged 14 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.] At Tinnevely, on the 26th Ultimo, the Lady of J. Haig, Esq. of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 31st May, the Lady of Dr. Gigg, H. M. 22d Dragoon, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.] At Trincomopoly, on the 28th Ultimo, Helen Maria Valentine, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Valentine, aged one month and fifteen days.

Calcutta.

The advices which have yet reached town, from Gibraltar, by the *Ellergill*, are entirely commercial, and we regret to state are far from being satisfactory. The recent shipments from India to the Mediterranean are represented as likely to disappoint the expectations of the shippers, and it is to be apprehended that on many articles a considerable loss will arise. This unpropitious issue is attributed to the magnitude of the adventures, which have far exceeded the demand.

The *Lucy Maria* had arrived, and passed on to Malta—July 3d dollars per cwt, having been offered for her rice, and 16d for her cotton. The Brig *June* from this port, had also reached Gibraltar and sailed again for Malta, without having sold any portion of her cargo. A great obstacle to commerce was experienced in the continuance of the plague all along the coast of Barbary.

Exchange on London, 54d. per Spanish Dollars.
Premium on Silver, 3 25 per cent.

Since writing the above we have obtained the following additional items of intelligence.

The *Lord Calcutt* from this port had also reached Gibraltar and passed on to Malta. The *City of Edinburgh* still remained inactive at Gibraltar. The *Defence*, Captain Ronaldson, was at Gibraltar as a transport, waiting to convey troops from thence to Sierra Leone.

Amidst the complaints against the general dullness of the markets in the Mediterranean, in respect to Indian produce, we find many which reprobate the bad selection of the cargoes.

It appears that twenty writers have been appointed to Bengal during last year, twelve to Bombay, and but six to Madras. The new appointments in the Military and Medical Branches are not noticed.

It is also observed that the Court of Directors have recently limited the number of barristers practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to six, including the Company's Advocate and the Master in Equity. No further appointments of barristers will of course be made, till the number is reduced below the above limit.

It appears from the *Ukbbars* that Shah Shooja had moved some time ago from Dera Ismael Khan, and arrived without material interruption at Peshawar, at that time occupied by Mohammed, the brother of the late Futth Khan, who professed to be attached to the interests of the ex-King, and who had got possession of the city for the purpose of forwarding the views of his former sovereign. On the arrival of Shooja, the preliminary step seems to have been an attempt to impose conditions upon him, and to yield him little more than nominal sovereignty. The consequence was a rejection of the ignominious terms on the part of Shooja, and the two forces which had been expected to unite, and proceed to the attack of Cabul, were in a few days in battle array against each other. An action took place which terminated in the discomfiture of the ex-King, who immediately with the few troops under his command, took refuge among the Khyberes, now warmly interested in his success.

The Khyberes derive their name from the valley or pass of Khyber, which extends on the right of the Conbul river, between Peshawar and Jellalabad, and forms the northern border of their possession. They are bounded on the north east by the plain of Peshawar. According to Mr. Elphinstone, the Khyberes consist of three independent tribes, the Afreedees, Shainwarees, and Oorookzyes; altogether about 120,000 souls. The Shamwarees are the least numerous, but they are the best people of the three, and most subject to the King's authority. The others are secured from subjugation by the strength of their country; but the importance of the Khyber pass, the great communication between Peshawar and Cabul, renders it necessary for the king to have some control over their proceedings. But such are their habits of rapine, that they can never be entirely restrained from plundering passengers; and when there is any confusion in the state. It is impossible to pass through their country. The Khyber pass is about twenty five miles long, over steep ridges, and through very narrow defiles. The road is often along the beds of torrents and is extremely dangerous in the event of sudden falls of rain in the hills. At quiet times, the Khyber-

rees have stations in different parts of the pass, but in times of trouble they are all on the alert. If a single traveller endeavours to make his way through, the noise of his horse's feet sounds up the long narrow valleys, and soon brings the Khyberes in troops from the hills and ravines; but if they expect a caravan, they assemble in hundreds on the side of a hill, and sit patiently, with their matchlocks in their hands, watching its approach.

They are excellent marksmen, and are reckoned good hill soldiers, though of no great account in the plain. They are often employed in this sort of warfare as far from their country as Kote Kanogra in the eastern extremity of the Punjab. They are, however, more disposed to plunder than war, and will fall on the baggage of the army they belong to, if they find it unguarded. It was thus, says Mr. Elphinstone, they behaved to Shah Shooja in the heat of the battle of Eschpau, and by these means lost him the day.

With adherents of this predatory description, it is difficult to express an opinion respecting the probable result of Shah Shooja's enterprise. A position, which commands the communication between Peshawar and Cabul, is doubtless of importance, but without he has troops capable of fighting for him in the plains, he may remain a long time a wandering sovereign in the Khyberes mountains.

It is possible that the advance of Rousset Sing to Cashmeer may embarrass the Governor of that province, now at Peshawar. The forces of the Sik'h Chief have already reached Rajour, a place about midway between Lahore and Cashmeer. This movement may be in the end favorable to the fortunes of Shooja.

Shah Mahmood is said to be with the Prince Kamran at Candahar.

On the 11th of January, the failure of eleven French Houses of the first repute was announced on Change in London, & the next day a City House, at the head of which was a Bank Director and a Member of Parliament, stopped payment. On the 12th and 13th, other great failures were announced, and on the 14th a house of the first magnitude and first credit in London, stopped payment; the debts and unpaid acceptances then due from it being at that moment about an million sterling!

The following quotations, having reference to India Goods, are extracted from the Gibraltar Price Current of the 10th February.

COCHINEAL, 6 dols. 10 1/2 rs. per lb.
INDIGO, E. 1. 1 1/2 ds. a 1 1/2 ds. per do.
COFFEE, Martinique, 31ds. a 33ds. per cwt. Havannah 30ds. a 32ds. do.; Brazil, 31ds. a 32ds. do.
SUGAR, Havannah white, 15 1/2 d a 15 1/2 d do.; Do. brown, 11d 6rs; Brazil white 12 1/2 d a 13d do; Do. brown, 12 1/2 a 13d; East India, 11 1/2 d a 12d.
COTTON, Pernambuco, 49d a 50d do; New Orleans, 46d a 48d.
SPICES, Cinnamon 1st quality, 3ds. 3ra. per lb.; 2d quality 2d 7/4r a 2d 9r do. Cassia 5r do. Nutmegs 1 1/2 d a 1 1/2 d do. Pepper, black, Company, 20d per cwt. Do. Sumatra 17d do. Ginger, 7 1/2 d a 8ds. do.
LONG CLOTHS, 7 1/2 d a 8d per piece.
SALAMPORES, 3d 9r a 3d 10 1/2r per do.
BAFTAES, 2d 4 1/2r a 2 6r. per do.

The *Active*, Capt. Joseph Thompson, whose return from Otaheite and Bay of Islands we last week reported, left the Society Island the 8th of October, arrived at the Bay the 9th November, and staid a month, leaving both the Establishments in a healthy and improving state.

The number of missionaries now at the Society Islands is seventeen, with their families; viz.

Mr. Henry, Mrs. Henry, and several children, at Eimao.

Mr. Nott and Mrs. Nott at Huahine; Mr. William Pascoe Crook, Mrs. Crook, and eight children, at Otaheite;

Mr. Wilson, whose wife died in August last, leaving a family of four children, at Otaheite;

Mr. Bourne, at Otaheite, engaged in the printing department, Mrs. Bourne, and an infant son;

Mr. Ellis, engaged in the printing department at Huahine, Mrs. Ellis, and two children;

Mr. Orsmond, and Mrs. Orsmond, at Huahine;

Mr. and Mrs. Barf, and infant son, at Huahine;

Mr. Davis, at Huahine;

Mr. Thralked, Mrs. Thralked, and infant son, at Riataea, commonly called Ulitea;

Mr. John Williams, Mrs. Williams, and infant son, also at Ulitea;

Mr. Bignell, at Eimao;

Mr. Tessier, at Otaheite;

Mr. Darling, Mrs. Darling, and son, at Otaheite;

Mr. Heywood, at Eimao, who is expected to arrive here in the *Haweis*;

Mr. Platt, Mrs. Platt, and infant son, at Eimao;

Mr. Giles, Mrs. Giles, and two children, at Otaheite;

Mr. Giles and family went from hence in the *Active* the 30th of last May; Mr. Giles taking with him a youth of 16, Isaac Shepherd, the son of a settler at Kissing Point, for the purpose of learning the art of sugar boiling, under the direction of Mr. Giles, who we understand is master of the process, which may prove, at no very protracted period, of the highest advantage to these colonies.

Mr. George Bignell, Mrs. Bignell, formerly Mrs. Scott, a native of this Colony (her maiden name Ann Bradley) who is much esteemed for her exemplary virtues; two children of her former husband's and two of her present married. Mr. George Bignell is the son of the Mr. Bignell before mentioned, and is not a member of the Missionary Establishment, but from his assiduity and natural genius has rendered himself conspicuously useful and esteemed; and has taken an active part in the construction and completion of the *Haweis*, a brig of 73 tons, built of the native timber, her keel laid down in 1812, and launched in December 1817 (which must certainly be considered a most wonderful effort of perseverance) in the course of which many of the natives assisted with the greatest alacrity, and were highly grateful for the instruction they hoped in future to benefit by.

The report of the demeanour of the natives of the entire group of Islands, seven or eight in number, and sensibly increasing in population since the adoption of the Christian faith among them, becomes more and more favourable. In May last an assembly was convoked by King Pomaree, for the purpose of considering the best means of promulgating to those who still remain ignorant of the benefits derived from the Gospel, and from Christian habits, those great advantages. The assembly consisted of several thousands; and the ensuing May of 1816, was appointed for a similar convocation, intended to assimilate their customs as nearly to the English laws as practicable. Upon this occasion the worthy chief laboured with particular energy, and enforced his arguments for upwards of an hour, in the course of which he drew a lively comparison between their former deceptions, and errors, and the mildness of their present habits, which could not possibly have proceeded from any thing but a conviction of errors past, and future beneficial prospects. He dwelt with considerable force upon the abominable practice of infant murder by the wretched sect of Areoys, an infamous set of people, who under a promiscuous co-habitation, pursued, under sanction of prevailing customs, the remorseless crime of killing all their infants at their birth. This had been always tolerated, not only tolerated, but countenanced upon the dreadful principle of *us being right*; doubtless from the apprehension of the population extending beyond its natural means of sustenance, to which they were generally too indolent to contribute by personal exertion.

All over the island these abominations have ceased; and Pomaree by the lively and affecting picture which he drew, seemed as much to excite astonishment in the retrospect of past errors, as happiness in their amended prospects. The result of the meeting was, to furnish such saleable produce as the country afforded in aid of the Society to which they are indebted for their progress in civilization, to be transmitted hither.

On the *Active's* arrival at Otaheite, which is known to be the principal island, and chief residence of Pomaree, Mr. Giles applied for an allotment of ground eligible to the construction of his sugar mill and apparatus, and for a cane plantation; and was directed by the King to make his own election, which he proceeded to do, and has accordingly occupied it, the erecting of his mill, which is to be a water mill, having commenced.

By Captain Thompson we are more-over informed, that the Gentlemen of the Establishment have commenced the plan-

ting of cotton, which has already produced some good specimens, and promises hereafter to become a serviceable article of produce. Mr. Thompson took some of the New Zealand flax plants to Otaheite, which was sown by Mr. Crook, and is likely to thrive well. The bread fruit continues abundant, as most of the tropical fruits do in that luxurious soil.

At New Zealand also the natives begin to manifest a desire of improvement. Captain Thompson brings up 6000 feet of plank sawed by themselves, for payment in articles of husbandry for which they shew a strong desire.—The Missionary Establishment comprises:

Mr. Kendall, Mrs. Kendall, and seven children;

Mr. Hall, Mrs. Hall, and three children;

Mr. King, Mrs. King, and three children;

Mr. Carlisle, Mrs. Carlisle, and one child;

Mr. Gordon, agriculturist, Mrs. Gordon, and one child.

The *Haweis* left Otaheite, commanded by Captain Nicholson, the 1st of September last, in company with the *Active*, the former bound for Tyerabo, under directions to visit all the islands among which the Missionaries were distributed, and to sail ultimately for this port with their collected letters and information; she may therefore be very shortly expected. Mr. Thompson brings up from the islands between 6 and 7 tons of cocoa nut oil, which is useful for lamps and soap-making.

Captain Thompson left the *King George*, Captain Beveridge, at Botabola, bound to the Marquesas for sandal-wood.

The *Haweis*, Captain Nicholson, arrived last Sunday sen'night with a lading of pork and coconut oil, obtained at the Society Islands, composing the group more generally distinguished by the name of Otaheite, that being the chief. She was 47 days from Ulitea, and called at the Bay of Islands, leaving the several missionary establishments in a healthy and peaceful state: At Otaheite all feuds were abolished, and Pomaree governs with the mildness of a ruler intent on cultivating the arts of peace; but not having the means to effect his purpose. The natives, who can at any moment lay their hand upon a banana, a yam, a plantain, or a piece of bread fruit, abound of a life of indolence, and many years will most probably pass away before any thing in the shape of arts or trades will be attempted by any great proportion of them. They now work as labourers for articles of covering, which when procured, puts a period to exertion; and all the rest of their time is a mere chasm. From their attention to books, which probably proceeds more from a want of other employment than any other cause, much good has already been effected; and much more is to be expected: Infant murder, which once was common, is put a total stop to; and it that abomination be duly examined into, we may perhaps trace it as an effect to some momentous cause. In doing this, the mind must dispossess itself of all the tenderness which to so extraordinary a subject must naturally belong; and remain satisfied with the fact that such a custom did exist; subjoining an enquiry into its originating causes.

A letter from Ramsgate of the 8th Jan. says: "Arrived from Calais the Ant packet, having on board the Vakeel Goolam Minden Sahib and suite, on a mission from the Nabob of Bedouet to the court of Great Britain. The Vakeel came by the way of Egypt, whither he had arrived by the Red Sea. His Exc. who is a fine portly man, of noble mien, apparently about 36 years of age, and dressed after the Persian fashion, is anxious to reach the English capital with the least possible delay. His Exc. is accompanied to England by Dr. Ramsay, in the character of interpreter. After taking breakfast (a roasted fowl, &c.), at the Royal Oak inn, his Exc. and suite set forward for London in a coach and four."

Extract of a Letter from a mercantile house in America, to their correspondent in England.—"Such an extreme scarcity of money prevails here at present we have scarcely ever before known; it seems to paralyze all business; the sales of imported articles will, in consequence, be limited for the remainder of

the year, and we calculate that the same cause will materially reduce the price of articles of export. This pressure for money is occasioned by the great demands of the banks here for specie for the East-India trade, which of late has increased beyond all former example. The consequence is, the banks must either suspend their specie payments, or pay in their loans to the public; the last alternative is now resorted to.

The last arrivals of American papers confirm the above.

A memorial for permission to trade to India, was lately presented to government from the merchants of Belfast. The prayer has been refused, on the ground that the revenue is not sufficiently protected by docks and storage.

English Extracts.

MR. HAZLITT'S CRITIQUE ON SHERIDAN.

Mr. Sheridan has been justly called "a dramatic star of the first magnitude;" and indeed among the comic writers of the last century, he shines, "like Hesperus among the lesser lights."—He has left four several dramas behind him, all different or of different kinds; and all excellent in their way.—The *School for Scandal*, *The Rivals*, *The Duenna*, and *The Critic*.—The attraction of this last piece is however less in the mock-tragedy rehearsed, than in the dialogue of the introductory comic scenes; and in the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary, which is supposed to have been intended for Camber and. If some of the characters in *The School for Scandal* were contained in Murphy's Comedy of *Know your own Mind* (and certainly some of Dashwood's detached speeches and satirical sketches are written with quite as firm and masterly a hand as any of those given to the members of the Scandalous Club, Mrs. Candour, or Lady Smerwell) yet they were buried in it for want of grouping and relief, like the colours of a well-drawn picture sunk in the canvass. Sheridan brought them out and exhibited them in all their glory. If that gem, the character of Joseph Surface, was Murphy's, the splendid & more valuable setting was Sheridan's. He took Murphy's Malvil from his lurking place in the closet, and "dragged the struggling monster into day," upon the stage: that is, he gave interest, life, and action, or, in other words, its dramatic being to the mere conception and written specimens of a character. This is the merit of Sheridan's Comedies that every thing in them tells;—there is no labour in vain. They are lively, audible, and full of vent.—His comic muse does not go about plying into obscure corners or collecting idle curiosities, but shews her laughing face and points to her rich treasure, the follies of mankind. She is garlanded and crowned with roses and vine leaves. Her eyes sparkle with delight, and her heart runs over with goodnature. Her step is firm and light, and her ornaments consummate! *The School for Scandal* is, if not the most original, perhaps the most finished and faultless comedy which we have. When it is acted, you hear people all around you exclaiming, "Surely it is impossible for any thing to be cleverer." The two scenes, in which Charles sells all the old family pictures but his uncle's, who is the purchaser in disguise, and of the discovery of Lady Teazle, when the screen falls, are among the happiest and most highly wrought that comedy, in its wide and brilliant range, can boast. Besides the wit and ingenuity of this play, there is a genial spirit of frankness and generosity in it that relieves the heart, as well as clears the lungs. It professes a faith in the natural goodness, as well as habitual depravity of human nature. While it strips off the mask of hypocrisy, it inspires a confidence between man and man. As often as it is acted, it must serve to clear the air of that low creeping pestilent fog of cant and mysticism, which threatens to confound every native impulse of honest conviction, in the nauseous belief of a perpetual lie; and the laudable profession of systematic hypocrisy. The character of Lady Teazle is not well made out by the author; nor has it been well represented on the stage since the time of Miss Farren.—*The Rivals* is a play of even more action and incident, but of less wit and satire than the *School for Scandal*. It is as good as a novel in the reading, and has the broadest and most palpable effect on the stage. If Joseph Surface and Charles have a smack of Tom Jones and Blifil in their moral constitution, Sir Anthony Absolute and Mrs. Malaprop remind us of honest Matthew Bramble and his sister Tabitha in their tempers and dialect. Acres is a distant descendant of Sir Andrew Ague-cheek. It must be confessed of this author, as Falstaff says of some one, that "he had damnable iteration in him!" *The Duenna* is a perfect work of art. It has the utmost sweetness and point. The plot, the characters, the dialogue, are all complete in themselves, and they are all his own: and the songs are the best that

ever were written, except those in the *Beggars Opera*. They have a joyous spirit of intoxication in them, and a spirit of the most melting tenderness. Compare the softness of that beginning "Had I a heart for falsehood framed?" with the spirited defiance of fortune in the line—
"Hark thy malice youth could bear;
And the rest a bumper drown."

It would have been too much for the author of these elegant and classic productions, not to have had some drawbacks on his felicity and fame. But the applause of nations and the favour of princes cannot always be enjoyed with impunity. Sheridan was not only an excellent dramatic writer, but a first rate parliamentary speaker. His characteristics as an orator were manliness, unperverted good sense, and keen irony. Wit, which has been thought a two-edged weapon, was by him always employed on the same side of the question—I think, on the right one. His wit and more laboured speeches, as that on the Begum's affairs, were proportionably abortive and unimpressive; but no one was equal to him in replying on the spur of the moment to pompous absurdity, and unravelling the web of flimsy sophistry. He was the last accomplished debater of the House of Commons. His character, however, will soon be drawn by one who has all the ability and every inclination to do him justice; who knows how to bestow praise and to deserve it; by one who is himself an ornament of private and of public life; a satirist beloved by his friends; a wit and a patriot; to boot; a poet and an honest man.

It is a singular circumstance, that, in the parish church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, there is a simple, undecorated tablet against the wall, on which there is an inscription to the memory of an ancestor of Sir Samuel Romilly: who died of a broken heart, seven days after the decease of a beloved wife. The inscription is as follows:—

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Mr. Isaac Romilly, F.R.S. obit 18th December, 1759, aet 49.—Whose affable and humane temper of mind, joined to his goodness of heart, justly endeared him to all his friends, as did his great ingenuity and labour, in forming his extensive and valuable collection of natural curiosities; to the esteem of the learned,—in the same grave with Mary, his beloved wife, whose sudden and unexpected death, on the 11th of December, 1759, in the 48th year of her age, greatly contributed to shorten the thread of his life; for they were an example of conjugal affection."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 29.

The House met at ten o'clock, and proceeded in Appeals.

The oaths were administered to the Earl of Thanet.

An adjournment took place at four, and the House resumed a little before five.

Mr. Mason, from the East India House, presented, pursuant to Act of Parliament, an Annual Account of Salaries, Gratuities and Pensions, which was ordered to lie upon the Table.

CARE OF THE KING'S PERSON.

The Bill respecting the care of the King's Person, was, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, read a third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the House of Commons by two of his Majesty's Judges.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion of Mr. Brogden it was ordered that at its rising the House should adjourn till Monday.

A Person from the East India House presented Copies of the Resolutions of the Court of Directors relative to Warrants for Grants of any Pension, Salary or Gratuity, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

TAME WILD BEASTS.—TRIAL BY BATTLE.

Mr. Lawson (after a short dialogue with the Speaker on the extent to which an Honourable Member might explain his object in giving notice of a motion) gave notice, that on Monday, in consequence of a decision which had been pronounced by a Judge on one of the Welsh Circuits, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to protect the property of the owners of what, if it would not appear an infringement of the prerogative of the Sister Kingdom, he would call Tame Wild Beasts &c. which although of a very base and ferocious nature, were very valuable to the persons to whom they belonged; We also understood the Honourable Gentleman to give notice, that on Monday the 8th February, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Trial by Battle.

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 30th June 1819.

Continued from the last Page.

WESTMINSTER HUSTINGS. BILL.

Mr. Sinclair presented a Petition from Henry Hunt, against the Westminster Hustings Bill. Ordered to lie on the Table.

The Bill subsequently went through a Committee, the Report of which was ordered to be received on Monday.

COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTS.

Mr. Wrottesley, adverting to what he had stated in the last Session with respect to the building for the accommodation of the Commissioners of Bankrupts, gave notice that, on the 10th February, he would submit to the House a motion on the subject.

Mr. Waithman (as we understood him) expressed his wish that the whole subject of the Report of the Committee on the Bankrupt Laws should be referred to the consideration of a Committee.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Mr. Denman presented a Petition from certain Inhabitants of City of Oxford, not complaining of an undue Election or return for that City, but complaining of the conduct of a Noble Peer, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in interfering with the late Election, by bribery and other means of influence.

Lord C. Churchill was persuaded he should ill fulfil his duty to his Noble Relative, if he did not express his conviction that nothing would give him more satisfaction, than to have an opportunity of disproving such an allegation as that which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman said was contained in the Petition he had presented. He would abstain from saying any thing further on the subject, until a future opportunity.

Mr. Wynn, as the Petition did not complain of an undue return, and (as he understood from the Honourable and Learned Gentleman) it did not proceed from persons claiming the right of voting for the City of Oxford, had no doubt that it ought not to be referred to an Election Committee. But he also wished to suggest to the House, that it might be very inconvenient to receive such a Petition at all, until the period had elapsed within which a Petition, complaining of an undue return for the place in question, might be presented; because, if it were referred to the consideration of a Committee of Privileges, the report of that Committee might indirectly determine that question, respecting which there was yet time for a Petition to be presented—namely, the validity of the return. He would put the case of an individual favoured by Administration, who might think it more practicable to obtain his object, not by a reference to an Election Committee, but by a Petition such as the present, which might allow him to canvass the House at large. On those grounds he strongly recommended the Honourable and Learned Gentleman to adopt the course of postponing his motion for the reception of the Petition, until after the fourteen days had elapsed which were allowed for the presentation of Petitions complaining of undue returns. After that period there could be no objection whatever to its reception, provided no Petition complaining of an undue return for the City of Oxford was presented.

Mr. Denman observed, that although the Petition did not proceed from any candidate, it proceeded from burgesses who had the right of voting. For the advice given him by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman he was, as he always should be, grateful; and if he were at liberty to consult his own feelings he should probably act upon it; but as others, and those very respectable individuals, were concerned, he felt that it would not become him to consent to the delay. He thought that the Honour-

able and Learned Gentleman had laid too great a stress on the probable effect of a Report from the Committee of Privileges on the subsequent decision of an Election Committee; as he could not conceive that the Members of the latter, themselves on oath, and examining witness on such, would be influenced by any consideration but the evidence adduced before them.

Mr. Wynn re-stated his objection to the immediate reception of the Petition; and intimated his intention of taking the sense of the House on it.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, suggested that the Petition ought to be read before the House were called upon to pronounce any opinion with respect to it. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman by whom it had been presented said, it complained of the interference of a Peer in the election of a Member of that House. That was an allegation which called for the notice of the House.

Mr. Tierney was also of opinion that the House should receive the Petition, and then determine as to the disposal of it; and that they should not, in the first instance, refuse to receive a Petition of which they knew no more, generally, than that it complained of a gross breach of the Privileges of that House.—When it was received it might be postponed, or otherwise dealt with. Of the Petition he knew nothing. His personal wishes were unquestionably in favour of the Noble Duke who was the subject of it; but, as a Member of Parliament, he felt it to be his duty to support the reception of the Petition.

Lord C. Churchill, repeated his solicitude, that the allegations of the Petition should be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Wynn would not object to the motion for laying the Petition on the table, but if it were pressed any further at present he must decidedly oppose it.

The Petition was then brought up and read. It alleged that the Duke of Marlborough had, by the application of large sums of money, and by other means, contributed to the return of General St. John for the City of Oxford.

Mr. Wynn said, that now he had heard the Petition, he entertained considerable doubts whether this was not decidedly an Election Petition. It appeared to him, that if any Petition stated facts which if true, would render an Election null and void, and that Petition were from persons entitled to vote, it was to all intents and purpose an Election Petition. This was a Petition from Freemen, and it complained of an act of bribery, which, if it had really taken place, would render the Election in question null and void. (Mr. Wynn requested the Clerk again to read some of the passages of the Petition, which was done). If the House were of opinion that it was an Election Petition, a day must be fixed for taking it into consideration. If they entertained any doubt on the subject it might be expedient to adjourn the consideration of it to some future day.

The Speaker observed, that the House would see this was a matter of great importance. If the House were clearly of opinion that it was an Election Petition, the regular course would be to withdraw it for this purpose of again presenting it in that form, to be taken into consideration in the usual way.—If they were not satisfied on the subject the most judicious way would be to adjourn the debate, to give Honourable Members an opportunity to look into the Petition and to make up their minds. The words used in the Petition were extremely strong, and he confessed he thought the House would find it most convenient not to decide off hand upon it.

On the motion of Mr. Wynn, the fur-

ther debate on the question was adjourned to Monday.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

PRICE OF SILVER.

The Order of the Day for the House to receive itself into a Committee of Supply having been read.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House should resolve itself into the said Committee on Monday.

Mr. Grenfell took the opportunity to advert to the statement which he had made on Wednesday evening, that the price of standard silver had risen to three half pence an ounce beyond the Mint price; it being five shillings and seven pence halfpenny an ounce. He had thought it his duty, on the morning after he had made that statement, to go into the City and inquire still further into the subject. From the best sources of information he found that the price of standard silver (not of dollars) at that time, at which price it still remained, was five shillings and seven-pence an ounce; or in other words, sixty-seven shillings a pound. This fact placed the House and the country in a most whimsical situation. Were it not for the great public inconvenience which might arise from it, nothing could be more laughable. It appeared now that sixty-six shillings were sixty-seven! That the sum of three shillings and six-pence was equivalent to the sum of three shillings and seven-pence! Sixty-six shillings in coin weighed exactly a pound. If a melter of silver put those sixty-six shillings into a crucible, the result would be a lump of silver which he might sell for sixty-seven shillings. This was one of the consequences of the existing system—of the continuance of the restriction on cash payments. When he had mentioned the subject the other day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed some doubt as to the fact, and added, that at any rate he had reason to believe that the present price would not be of long duration. With every respect for that Right Honourable Gentleman, and for his private character no man could entertain greater, although it was impossible for him to feel any confidence in him as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was not of that opinion. He had no confidence in the Right Hon. Gentleman's anticipations. He could not but recollect the Resolution which the Rt. Hon. Gent. had prevailed on the last House of Commons to adopt, namely, that in the estimation of the public, Bank-notes were equivalent to the gold coin of the realm. The ink with which that resolution was written was scarcely dry, when, instead of being able in the market to obtain a guinea in exchange for a one pound note and a shilling, it became necessary to and four or five shilling, to the pound note for that purpose. Perhaps the Right Honourable Gentleman might say, that to export or melt the coin of the realm was illegal. True, there certainly was an impolitic, absurd, and ridiculous law to prevent the exportation or melting of the coin of the realm. It was a law founded on folly. True policy, according to all the ablest writers on the subject, from Locke down to the present time, required that there should be no legal prohibition of that nature, and such a prohibition was as absurd as it was impolitic, since it was impracticable to prevent the coin from being exported or melted, whenever the temptation to export or melt it was sufficiently strong. He had thought it necessary to call the attention of the House to this subject, because if the present price of standard silver in the market should continue, the silver coin would follow the course which the gold coin had already taken, and entirely disappear. What plan would then

be adopted by the Right Honourable Gentleman, he knew not, unless, consistently with his system of forcing a circulation of paper pounds, he should endeavour to introduce a currency of paper shillings.

Mr. W. Pole wished to say a few words on this subject. The Honourable Gentleman would recollect, that when the new coinage was under consideration in the last Parliament, it appeared to be considered by every one as expedient, in order to prevent the two metals clashing as coin, to make the coin of one of the metals of standard value, and the coin of the other to serve as a kind of counters in exchange. In this proposition he understood that the Honourable Gentleman concurred; and that the only difference between them was as to the amount of the seigniorage on the silver coin for the purpose in question; it being the opinion of Government that 6 per cent would be sufficient, while the Honourable Gentleman, if he recollected aright, thought that that a seigniorage somewhat higher—he believed 10 per cent—would be better.

Mr. Grenfell, in explanation, denied having expressed any such opinion.

Mr. W. Pole apologised, and supposed that he was mistaken. In making one description of coin the standard, and taking a seigniorage on the other, the line which Government had prescribed to themselves, with reference to the latter operation, was one calculated for all ordinary times. No man could deny that an extraordinary occasion might arise, when bullion would become so high in the market, as to make it worth while to melt or export the silver coin. Such an event was certainly possible. But there was a consideration bearing on the question, which the Honourable Gentleman had kept out of sight. By another regulation, a further guard was placed against the probability of such a state of things, by making silver coin a legal tender only to the value of forty shillings; and care had also been taken to prevent the inundation of the country with silver in the event of bullion becoming cheap, by confining the privilege of issuing silver coin to the crown. He perfectly concurred with the Honourable Gentleman in thinking the laws against the exportation or melting of coin not only nugatory but something worse. The law as it at present stood was an incentive to the act. But it should be recollected, that it was a law not introduced by the present Ministers, but one long established. He also admitted the accuracy of the Honourable Gentleman's statement, that the present market price of standard silver was a penny an ounce higher than the mint price. Unquestionably if he were a silversmith, and wanted a pound of silver, he might be disposed to melt coin rather than purchase bullion; and therefore, while the price continued as at present, he allowed that to a certain extent some of the silver coin would be melted and disappear. He hoped, however, that this temporary drain of the coin would subside. If, however, it should not be so; if it appeared likely that any great and permanent rise in the price of bullion would take place, so as to deprive the silver coin of its adequate protection, he knew but of one remedy—a legislative one. In an extraordinary case Parliament must consider the means of averting the evil. The existing seigniorage was sufficient guard for the coin in all ordinary times. At present the price of silver was certainly relatively higher than the price of gold; but that had been the case only within the few last days, and he hoped it would soon return to its usual proportion. With respect to that part of the Honourable Gentleman's speech which related to the Restriction on Cash Pay-

ments by the Bank, he could only state, that he had endeavoured as much as he could to comprehend that important question, and he was not ashamed to say, that he found great difficulty in doing so. The fact was, that it was a question on which no two writers, no two merchants, even no two Bank Directors were perfectly agreed. If it were his fate to belong to the Committee which was soon to be appointed to consider, he would certainly give the subject all the attention he could, believing in his conscience, that this vital question could never be satisfactorily elucidated, but by a diligent and laborious Committee, who forgetting all party feelings, should enter on the investigation of it with a sincere determination to ascertain, if possible, its real merits.

Mr. Wilson said a few words from under one of the side galleries, but we were unable to collect their import.

Lord Archibald Hamilton said, he rose to notice an observation or two, which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite. He understood that Right Honourable Gentleman to say, that the proportion fixed at the Mint was such as to secure the silver coin from being melted down. But it was necessary to bear in mind that that proportion was settled with reference to gold, and not with reference to paper. He would ask, whether it be possible to fix any proportion which can secure the silver coin against the depreciation of paper? If he meant to say, that the proportion was fixed with relation to gold, then he would say this was of no effect.—If it was fixed to guard against the depreciation of paper, then he would say the Right Honourable Gentleman had attempted to do that which was impossible, for it never could be substantiated. If it referred to paper, he would ask him, if paper were now depreciated to that extent which they had already seen, if he thought it would be possible to secure the silver coin? The assertion of the Right Honourable Gentleman, then, either had nothing to do with the question, or it could not be made good. The Right Honourable Gentleman had enlarged on the inconsistencies of political economists on this question; but he thought the Right Honourable Gentlemen might find still greater inconsistencies in the Honourable and Right Honourable Gentlemen who voted with each other on the question. They all recollected the Resolution of a Right Honourable Gentleman, for it was not the Resolution of the House, that the pound note and a shilling were equivalent to a guinea, at the very time that it was notorious, that a guinea was worth a great deal more; and when Ministers were permitting that to be done, which by this Resolution it was said there was no occasion for doing. He should like to know what the opinions of Ministers were when the Sovereigns were coined. If they thought the Sovereigns would not stay in the country then, they were guilty of a criminal act, in putting the country to an unnecessary expence; and if they thought that they would remain in the country, they were guilty of an egregious mistake. There was but one evil—the Bank Restriction; and there could be but one cure, the convertibility of paper into specie.

Mr. Tierney said, the object of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Grenfell) was, to show that under the paper system all the gold had gone out of the country, and that all the silver was going after it—that even after the seigniorage of 6 per cent, all the silver was going fast away. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. W. Pole) had stated, by way of consolation under this evil, that he hoped this drain would not last; but still this was merely speculation on the part of the Right Honourable Gentleman. The Right Hon. Gentleman had told them that he had read all the books and pamphlets published on this subject, yet he did not thor-

oughly comprehend it. After all the pains which he said he had taken without success, he would take the liberty of recommending to him to read one pamphlet more, from which he might derive much benefit—he meant a Letter to the Right Honourable Robert Peel, from one of his Constituents. Who the Constituent of Mr. Peel was, he did not know, but he would say of him, whoever he was, he was an honour to the University of Oxford. The Right Honourable Gentleman had told them he was one of his Majesty's Ministers, who had always thought they would best get out of their difficulties by going into a Committee. And this was the opinion which the Right Honourable Gentleman had come to, after exercising all the intelligence which God had given him. If this had always been the opinion of the Right Honourable Gentleman, God knows what a minority he must have been in.

Mr. W. Pole said, the Right Honourable Gentleman had attributed to him what he never said. He had not said that he had always thought it would be best to go into a Committee; but he now thought that in the situation in which things stood the best thing would be a Committee. He had never said that he always was of that opinion. The Right Honourable Gentleman had endeavoured to exhibit him in a ridiculous light. He did not disapprove of the course adopted by the Right Honourable Gentleman on this occasion—it was his usual practice. When he could not answer any thing, he had recourse to ridicule.—There was no man who had greater happiness than him when he chose to avail himself of ridicule. However, if he had the advantage of the argument, he did not envy the Right Honourable Gentleman the advantage which he derived from his power of ridicule; though he was sorry that he himself had come in for the first share of it [laugh]. He had endeavoured to give such information as it was in his power to state, and he had stated his conscientious opinion that the fairest way to reconcile all the clashing interests and opinions would be to go into a Committee. The Right Honourable Gentleman had closed his speech with some advice, of which he should endeavour to avail himself; but he could assure him it was not with a view of making a parade of reading, that he had mentioned the books and pamphlets read by him—this was, of all things, the farthest from his thoughts. He merely stated them to shew the difficulties in which the subject was involved; and as a reason for his thinking that a matter of such intricacy would be best settled by the intelligence of the House, chosen, as he hoped it would be, by ballot [laugh], which would give every Member of the House the power of putting into the glass the names he really thought calculated to be of service.

Mr. Grenfell wished to observe, that what he had stated had no reference to the Mint Regulations, the whole of which he approved of. The probable loss of the Silver Currency he attributed wholly to the Bank Restrictions.

After a few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which were inaudible in the Gallery, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Stuart Wortley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to improve the Cutlery Trade of England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that there be laid before the House an Account of all Coals carried Coastwise and exported to Foreign Parts, from the 5th January, 1818, to the 5th January, 1819.

COUNTRY BANKERS.

Sir M. W. Ridley wished to put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the hope of obtaining from him a positive answer. He would remember, that towards the latter end of last Session he announced a measure relative to Country Bankers, which he afterwards

abandoned. He wished to know from him, whether the same measure, or any thing similar to it, was in contemplation this Session?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said this question, and all others connected with the Currency, would form a very proper subject for consideration, in the Committee which he had it in contemplation to propose.

Mr. Alderman Wood gave notice, that on Monday next he should move for an account of all Contracts, for the Supply of Granite and other Stones, entered into with the Navy Board, from the 5th January, 1818, to the 5th January, 1819.

Mr. Grenfell moved for an Account of the Number of Guineas, Half-guineas, and Seven-shilling Pieces, issued by the Bank of England, from the 5th of January, 1816, to the latest period up to which the same could be made up, stating the aggregate amount of the whole.

Mr. Manning said a few words in an inaudible tone of voice—we understood him to say, it would be impossible to distinguish the Guineas and Half-guineas.—Ordered.

Mr. Manning moved for an account of the number of persons prosecuted by the Officers of his Majesty's Mint for counterfeiting the lawful coin of the realm, or other coin, from the 10th of April, 1818, to the 28th of January, 1819.—Ordered.

Mr. Bennet moved for a Report from the Surveyor General of the Board of Works, with respect to the superseding the necessity of Climbing Boys in sweeping Chimnies, and substituting Machinery in lieu thereof.—Ordered.

Adjourned.

[The Morning Chronicle, Jan. 30, 1819.]

American Extract.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Secretary of State of the United States, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, at Madrid, (No. 7.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 28th Nov. 1818.

Sir,—Your despatches to No. 92, inclusive with their enclosures, have been received at this Department. Among these enclosures, are the several notes addressed to you by Mr. Pizarro, in relation to the transactions during the campaign of General Jackson against the Seminole Indians and the banditti of Negroes combined with them, and particularly to his proceedings in Florida, without the boundaries of the United States.

In the fourth and last of those notes of Mr. Pizarro, he has given formal notice, that the King, his master, has issued orders for the suspension of the negotiation between the United States and Spain, until satisfaction shall have been made by the American government to him for those proceedings of General Jackson, which he considers as acts of unequivocal hostility against him, and as outrages upon his honor and dignity; the only acceptable atonement for which, is stated to consist in a disavowal of the acts of the American General, thus complained of—the infliction upon him of a suitable punishment for his supposed misconduct, and the restitution of the posts and territories taken by him from the Spanish authorities, with indemnity for all the property taken, and all damages and injuries, public or private, sustained in consequence of it.

Within a very few days after this notification, Mr. Pizarro must have received, with copies of the correspondence between Mr. Onís and this Department, the determination which had been taken by the President, to restore the place of Pensacola, with the fort of Barrancas, to any person properly authorized, on the part of Spain, to receive them, and the Fort of St. Marks, to any Spanish force adequate to its protection against the Indians, by whom its forcible occupation had been threatened, for the purpose of hostility against the United States. The officer commanding at the post, has been directed to consider 250 men as such adequate force and in case of their appearance, with proper authority, to deliver it up to their commander accordingly.

From the last mentioned correspondence, the Spanish government must likewise have been satisfied the occupation of these places in Spa-

nish Florida, by the commander of the American forces, was not by virtue of any order received by him from this government, to that effect, nor with any view of wresting the province from the possession of Spain; nor in any spirit of hostility to the Spanish government, that it arose from incidents which occurred in the prosecution of the war against the Indians—from the imminent danger in which Fort St. Marks was of being seized by the Indians themselves, and from the manifestations of hostility to the United States, by the commandant of St. Marks and the Governor of Pensacola, the proofs of which were made known to General Jackson, and impelled him, from the necessity of self defence, to the step of which the Spanish government complains.

It might be sufficient to leave the vindication of these measures upon those grounds, and to furnish, in the enclosed copies of General Jackson's letters, and the vouchers by which they are supported, the evidence of that hostile spirit on the part of the Spanish commanders, but for the terms in which Mr. Pizarro speaks of the execution of the two British subjects, taken, one at the Fort of St. Marks, and the other at Suwanee, and the intimation that these transactions may lead to a change of relations between the two nations, which is doubtless intended to be understood as a menace of war.

It may be, therefore, proper to remind the government of His Catholic Majesty, of the incidents in which this Seminole war originated, as well as of the circumstances connected with it, in the relation between Spain and her ally, whom she supposes to have been injured by the proceedings of General Jackson, and to give to the Spanish cabinet some precise information of the nature of the business, peculiarly interesting to Spain in which these subjects of her allies, in whose favor she takes this interest were engaged when their projects of every kind were terminated, in consequence of their falling into the hands of General Jackson.

In the month of August, 1814, while a war existed between the United States, and Great Britain, to which Spain had formally declared herself neutral, a British force, not in the fresh pursuit of a defeated and flying enemy—not overstepping an imaginary and equivocal boundary, in some sort, as much to their enemy as to Spain, but approaching by sea, and by a broad and open invasion of the Spanish province, at a thousand miles, or an ocean's distance from any British territory, landed in Florida, took possession of Pensacola and the Fort of Barrancas, and invited, by public proclamations, all the runaway negroes—all the savage Indians—all the pirates, all the traitors to their country, who they knew or imagined to exist within reach of their summons, to join their standard, and wage an exterminating war against the portion of the United States immediately bordering upon this neutral, and thus violated territory of Spain. The land commander of this British force, was a certain Col. Nicholls, who, driven from Pensacola by the approach of Gen. Jackson, actually left it to be blown up, the Spanish fort of Barrancas, when he found it could not afford him protection, and evacuating that part of the province, landed at another, established himself on the Apalachicola river, and there erected a Fort, from which to sail forth with his motley tribe of black, white, and red combatants against the defenceless borders of the United States in that vicinity. A part of this force consisted of a corps of marines, levied in the British colonies, in which George Woodbine was a Captain, and Robert Chrystie Armbrister was a Lieutenant.

[I.X.] As between the United States, and [LX] Great Britain, we should be willing to bury this transaction in the same grave of oblivion with other transactions of that war, had the hostilities of Col. Nicholls terminated with the war. But he did not consider the peace which ensued between the United States and Great Britain, as having put an end either to his military occupations or to his negotiations with the Indians, against the United States. Several months after the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, he remained in his post and his party-colored forces, in military array.

[II.—2.] By the 9th article of that treaty the United States had stipulated, to put an end immediately after its ratification, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they might be at war at the time of the ratification, and to restore to them all the possessions which they had enjoyed in the year 1811. This article had no application to the Creek

with whom the United States had already made peace, by a treaty concluded on the 2^d day of August, 1814, more than four months before the treaty of Ghent was signed. Yet Col. Nicholls not only affected to consider it as applying to the Seminoles of Florida, and the outlawed Red Sticks, whom he had induced to join him there, but actually persuaded them that they were entitled, by the virtue of the treaty of Ghent, to all the lands which had belonged to the Creek nation, within the United States, in the year 1811, and that the government of Great Britain would support them in it. III.] that pretension. He asserted also the doctrine in a correspondence with Col. Hawkins, then the Agent of the United States with the Creeks, and gave him notice, in their name, with a mockery of solemnity, that they had concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, and a treaty of Navigation and Commerce with [X.] G. Britain, of which more was to be heard after it should be ratified in England.

Col. Nicholls then evacuated his Fort, which, in some of the enclosed papers, is called the Fort at Prospect Bluff, but which had been denominated the British post on the Appalachicola; took with him the white portion of his force, and embarked for England, with several of the wretched savages, whom he was thus deluding to their fate—among whom was the Prophet Francis, or Hillis Hadjo—and left the Fort amply supplied with military stores and ammunition, to the Negro department of his office. It afterwards [V. V.] was known by the name of Negro Fort. Col. Hawkins immediately communicated to this government the correspondence between him and Nicholls, here referred to, (copies of which, marked No. 1 to 5, are herewith enclosed) upon which Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, [X.] addressed a letter, (copy marked G.) to Mr. Baker, the British Charge d'Affaires, at Washington, complaining of Nicholls's conduct, and shewing that his pretence, that the 9th article of the treaty of Ghent, could have any application to his Indians, was utterly destitute of foundation. Copies of the same correspondence were transmitted to the Minister of the United States, then in England, with instructions to remonstrate with the British government against these proceedings of Nicholls, and to shew how incompatible they were with the peace which had [XII. a. b.] been concluded between the two nations. These remonstrances were accordingly made first in a personal interview with Earl Bathurst [XII. a. b.] and Lord Castlereagh, and afterwards in written notes, addressed successively to them; (copies of which, together with extracts from the despatches of the American Minister to the Secretary of State, reporting what passed at those interviews,) are enclosed. Lord Bathurst, in the most unequivocal manner, confirmed the facts, and disavowed the misconduct of Nicholls; declared his disapprobation of the pretended treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, which he had made; assured the American Minister that the British government had refused to ratify that treaty, and would send back the Indians whom Nicholls had brought with him, with advice to make their peace on such terms as they could obtain. Lord Castlereagh confirmed the assurance that the treaty would not be ratified; and if, at the same time that these assurances were given, certain distinctions of public notoriety, were shewn to the Prophet Hillis Hadjo, and he was actually honoured with a commission, as a British officer, it is to be presumed that these favours were granted him as rewards of past services, and not as encouragement to expect any support from Great Britain, in a continuance of savage hostilities against the United States, all intention of giving any such support having been repeatedly and earnestly disavowed.

The Negro fort, however, abandoned by Col. Nicholls, remained on the Spanish territory, occupied by the banditti to whom he had left it, and by them as a post from whence to commit depredations, outrages, and murders, and as a receptacle for fugitives, slaves, and malefactors, [XIV.] to the great annoyance both of the United States and of Spanish Florida.

In April, 1816, General Jackson wrote a letter to the Governor of Pensacola, calling upon him to put down this common nuisance to the peaceable inhabitants of both [XV.] countries. That letter, together with the answer of the Governor of Pensacola, have already been communicated to the Spanish Minister here, and by him, doubtless, to his government. Copies of them are never the less, now again [XVII.] in-

closed—particularly as the letter from the Governor, explicitly admits that this fort, constructed by Nicholls, in violation both of the territory and neutrality of Spain, was still no less obnoxious to his government than to the United States; but, that he had neither sufficient force, nor an authority without orders from the Governor General of the Havana, to destroy it. It was afterwards, on the 27th of July, 1816, destroyed by a common shot from a gunvessel of the United States, which in its passage from the river, was fired upon from it. It was blown up with an English flag still flying as its standard, and immediately after the barbarous murders of a boat's crew, belonging to the navy of the United States, by the banditti left in it by Nicholls.

In the year 1817, Alexander Arbuthnot, of the Island of New Providence, a British subject, first appeared as an Indian trader in Spanish Florida; and as the Successor of Col. Nicholls, in the employment of instigating the Seminole and outlawed Red Stick Indians to hostilities against the United States, by reviving the pretence that they were entitled to all the lands which had been ceded by the Creek Nation to the United States in August, 1814. As a mere Indian trader, the intrusion of this man into a Spanish province, was contrary to the policy observed by all the European powers in this hemisphere, and by none more rigorously than by Spain, of excluding all foreigners from intercourse with the Indians within their territories. It must be known to the Spanish government, whether Arbuthnot had a Spanish licence for trading with the Indians in Spanish Florida or not; but they also knew that Spain was bound by treaty to restrain by force all hostilities on the part of those Indians against the citizens of the United States, and it is for them to explain how, consistently with those engagements, Spain could, contrary to all the maxims of her ordinary policy, grant such a license to a foreign incendiary, whose principal, if not his only object, appears to have been, to stimulate by force to restrain. In his infernal instigations he was but too successful. No sooner [XIX.] did he make his appearance among the Indians accompanied by the Prophet Hillis Hadjo, returned from his expedition to England, than the peaceful inhabitants on [L.] the borders of the United States were visited with all the horrors of savage war; the robbery of their property; and the barbarous and indiscriminate murder of woman, infancy, and age.

After the repeated expostulations, warnings, and offers, of peace, through the summer and autumn of 1817, on the part of the United States, had been answered only by [LI. a.] renewed outrages, and after a detachment of forty [LXI.] men, under Lieutenant Scott, accompanied by seven women, had been waylaid and murdered by the Indians, orders were given to General Jackson, and an adequate force was placed at his disposal, to terminate the war. It was ascertained that the Spanish force in Florida was inadequate for the protection even of the Spanish territory itself, against this mingled horde of lawless Indians and negroes; and although their devastations were committed within the limits of the United States, they immediately sought refuge within the Florida line, and there only were to be overtaken. The necessity of crossing the line was indispensable; for it was from beyond the line that the Indians made their murderous incursions within that of the United States. It was there that they had their abode, and the territory belonged in fact to them, although within the borders of the Spanish jurisdiction. There it was that the American commander met the principal resistance from them; there it was, that were found the still [XXXVIII.] bleeding scalps of our citizens, freshly butchered by them; there it was that he released the only woman, who had been suffered to survive the massacre of the party under Lieutenant Scott. But it was not anticipated by this government that the commanding officer of Spain, in Florida, whose especial duty it was, in conformity to the solemn engagements contracted by their nation, to restrain, by force, those Indians from hostilities against the United States, would be found encouraging, aiding, and abetting them, and furnishing them with supplies for carrying on such hostilities. The officer in command, immediately before General Jackson, was, therefore, specially instructed to respect, as far as possible, the Spanish authority, where ever it was maintained, and copies of those orders were also furnished to General Jackson, upon his taking the command. In the course of his pursuit, as he approached St. Marks, he was informed, direct from the Governor of Pensacola, that a party of the hostile Indians had threatened to seize that fort, and

that he apprehended the Spanish garrison there was not in strength sufficient to defend it against them. This information was confirmed from other sources, and by the evidence produced upon the trial of Ambriester, it proved to be exactly true. By all the laws of neutrality and of war, as well as of prudence and of humanity, he was warranted in anticipating his enemy, by the amicable, and that being refused, by the forcible occupation of the fort. There will need no citations from printed treatises on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engrained in adamant on the common sense of mankind; no writer upon the laws of nation ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to assert it.

XXXIV.] At Fort St. Marks, Alexander Arbuthnot, the British Indian trader from beyond the seas, the fire brand, by whose torch this negro Indian war against our borders had been kindled, was found an inmate of the Commandant's family; and it was also found that, by the Commandant himself, councils of war had been permitted to be held within it, by the savage chiefs and warriors, that the Spanish store houses had been appropriated to their use; that it was an open market for cattle, known to have been robbed by them from citizens of the United States, and which had been contracted for and purchased by the officers of the garrison—That information had been afforded from this fort by Arbuthnot, to the enemy, of the strength and movements of the American army; that the date of the departure of express had been stated by the Spanish commissary, and ammunition, munitions of war, and all necessary supplies furnished to the Indians.

The conduct of the Governor of Pensacola was not less marked by a disposition of enmity to the United States, by an utter disregard to the obligations of the treaty, by which he was bound to restrain, by force, the Indians from hostilities on them. When called upon to vindicate the territorial rights and authority of Spain, by the destruction of the Negro fort, his predecessor had declared it to be not less annoying and pernicious to the Spanish subjects in Florida, than to the United States, but had pleaded his inability to subdue it. He himself had expressed his apprehensions that Fort St. Marks would be forcibly taken by the savages, from its Spanish garrison; yet, at the same time, he had refused the passage up the Escambia river, unless upon the payment of excessive duties, to provisions destined as supplies for the American army, which, by the detention of them was subjected to the most distressing privations. He had permitted free ingress and egress at Pensacola, to the avowed savage enemies of the United States. Supplies of ammunition, munitions of war, and provisions had been received by them from thence. They had been received and sheltered there, from the pursuit of the American forces, and suffered again to rally thence, to enter upon the American territory and commit new murders. Finally, on the approach of Gen. [XXXIII.] Jackson to Pensacola, the Governor sent him a letter, denouncing his entry upon the territory of Florida, as a violent outrage upon the rights of Spain, commanding him to depart and withdraw from the same, and threatening, in case of his non-compliance, to employ force to expel him.

It became, therefore, in the opinion of Gen. Jackson, [LIV.] indispensably necessary to take from the Governor of Pensacola the means of carrying his threat into execution. Before the forces under his command, the savage enemies of his country had disappeared. But he knew that the moment those forces should be disbanded, if sheltered by Spanish fortresses, if furnished with ammunition and supplies by Spanish officers and if aided and supported by the instigation of Spanish encouragement, as he had every reason to expect they would be, would re-appear, and fired in addition to their ordinary ferocity, with revenge for the chastisement they had so recently received, would again rush with the war hatchet and scaling knife, into the borders of the United States, and mark every foot-step with the blood of their defenceless citizens. So far as all the native resources of the savage extended, the war was at an end, and Gen. Jackson was about to restore to their families and their homes, the brave volunteers who had followed his standard, and who had constituted the principal part of his force. This could be done with safety, leaving the rest of portion of his troops to garrison his line of forts, and two small detachments of volunteer cavalry, to scour the country round Pensacola, and sweep off the lurking remnant of savages, who had been scattered and dispersed before him. This was sufficient to keep in check the remnant of the banditti, against whom he had marched, so long as they should be destitute of other aid and support. It was, in his judgment, not sufficient, if they should be suffered to rally their number under the protection of Spanish forts and derive new strength from the impotence of the ill will against the United States end of the Spanish authorities.

He took possession therefore of Pensacola and of the Fort of Baranaka, as he had done of St. Marks, not in a spirit of hostility to Spain, but as a necessary measure of self-defence; giving notice that they should be restored whenever Spain should place commanders and a force there, able and willing to fulfil the engagements of Spain towards the United States, of restraining by force, the Florida Indians from hostilities against their citizens. The President of the United States, to give a signal manifestation of his confidence in the disposition of the King of Spain to perform with good faith this indispensable engagement, and to demonstrate to the world that neither the desire of conquest nor hostility to Spain, had any influence in the councils of the United States, had directed the unconditional restoration to any Spanish officer, duly authorized to receive them, of Pensacola and the Barrancas, and that of St. Marks, to any Spanish force adequate for its defence against the attack of the savages. But the President will neither inflict punishment, nor pass a censure upon General Jackson for that conduct, the motives for which were founded in the purest patriotism, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgment, and the vindication of which is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as in the first law of nature, self-defence. He thinks

it, on the contrary, due to the justice, which the United States have a right to claim from Spain; and you are accordingly instructed to demand of the Spanish government, that inquiry shall be instituted into the conduct of Don Jose Maza, Governor of Pensacola, and of Don Francisco C. Luengo, Commandant at St. Marks, and a suitable punishment inflicted upon them for having in defiance and violation of the engagements of Spain with the United States, aided and assisted these hordes of savages in these very hostilities against the United States, which it was their official duty to restrain. This inquiry is due to the character of those officers, themselves, and to the honor of the Spanish government. The obligation of Spain to restrain, by force, the Indians of Florida from hostilities against the United States and their citizens, is explicit, is positive, is unqualified. The fact, that for a series of years they have received shelter, assistance, supplies, and protection, in the practice of such hostilities from the [XXXII.] Spanish commanders in Florida, is clear and unequivocal. If, as the commanders both at Pensacola [XLII.] and St. Marks have alleged, this has been the result of their weakness, rather than of their will, if they have assisted the Indians against the United States, to avert their hostilities from the province, which they had not sufficient force to defend against them, it may serve in some measure, to exculpate, individually, those officers, but it must carry demonstration irresistible to the Spanish government; that the right of the United States cannot be little compounded with impotence as with perfidy, and that Spain must immediately make her election, either to place a force in Florida adequate at once to the protection of her territory, and the fulfilment of her engagements, or to cede to the United States a province, of which she retains nothing but the nominal possession; but which, in fact, is a derelict, open to the occupancy of every enemy, civilized or savage, of the United States, and serving no other earthly purpose than as a post of annoyance to them.

That the purposes, as well of the Negro Indian banditti, with whom we have been contending, as of the British invaders of Florida, who first assembled and employed them, and of the British intruding and pretending traders, since the peace who have instigated and betrayed them to destruction, have been not less hostile to Spain than to the United States, the proofs contained in the documents here with enclosed are conclusive. Mr. Pizarro's note of the 29th of Aug. speaks of His Catholic Majesty's profound indignation at the "sanguinary executions on the Spanish soil, of the subjects of powers in amity with the King"—meaning Arbuthnot and Ambriester. Let Mr. Pizarro's successor take the trouble of reading the enclosed documents, and he will discover who Arbuthnot [XIX.] and Ambriester were and what were their [LVIII.] purposes. That Arbuthnot was only the successor of Nicholls, and Ambriester the agent of Woodbine, and the subalterne of McGregor, Mr. Pizarro qualifies General Jackson's necessary pursuit of a defeated savage enemy beyond the Spanish Florida line, as a shameful invasion of His Majesty's territory; yet, that territory was the territory of the savage enemy, and Spain was bound to restrain them, by force from the hostilities against the United States—and it was the failure of Spain to fulfill this engagement, which had made it necessary for General Jackson to pursue the savages across the line. What then was the character of Nicholls's invasion of his Majesty's territory, and where was his Majesty's profound indignation at that time? Mr. Pizarro says, his Majesty's forts and places have been violently seized on by Gen. Jackson. Had they not been seized on, nay, had not the principal fort of his fort been blown up by Nicholls, and a British fort on the same Spanish territory been erected during the war, and left standing as a Negro fort, in defiance of Spanish authority, after the peace? Where was his Majesty's profound indignation at that? Has his Majesty suspended formally all negotiation with the sovereign of Col. Nicholls, for the shameful invasion of his territory without colour of provocation, without pretence of necessity, without the shadow of even avowal of a pretext? Has his Majesty given solemn warning to the British Government, that these were incidents of transcendent moment, capable of producing an essential and thorough change in the political relations of the two countries? Nicholls and Woodbine, in their invasions and promises to be slaves to run away from the masters and join them, did not confine themselves to the slaves of the United States—they received with as happy a welcome, and employed with equal readiness, the fugitives from their possessions in XXI Florida, sent from Georgia. Against this special injury the Governor of Pensacola did earnestly remonstrate with the British Admiral Cockburn. (See the document marked XXV) but against the shameful invasion of the territory—against the seizure of the forts and places—against the blowing up of the Barrancas, and the erection and maintenance under British banners, of the Negro Fort on Spanish soil—against the negotiation by a British officer in the midst of peace, of pretended treaties offensive and defensive, and of navigation and commerce upon Spanish territory, between Great Britain and Spanish Indians, whom Spain was bound to control and restrain—if a whisper of expostulation was ever wafted from Madrid to London, it was not loud enough to be heard across the Atlantic, nor energetic enough to transpire beyond the walls of the palaces from which it issued, and to which it was borne.

The connection between Arbuthnot and Nicholls, and between Ambriester, Woodbine and McGregor, is established beyond all question, by the evidence produced at the trials before the court-martial. I have already remarked to you, on the very extraordinary circumstances, that a British trader from beyond the sea should be permitted by the Spanish authorities, to trade with the Indians of Florida. From his letter to Hambly, dated 3^d May, 1817, (see the documents marked G. in the proceedings of the court-martial) it appears that his trading was but a pretence; and that his principal purpose was to act as the agent of the Indians of Florida, and outlaws from the Creek, to obtain the aid of the British government in their hostilities against the United States. He expressly tells Hambly there, that the chief of those outlaws was the principal cause of his [Arbuthnot's], being in the country; and that he had come from an answer from Earl Bathurst, delivered to him by Governor Cameron, of New Providence, to certain Indian tales, in which this aid of the British government had been solicited. Hambly himself had been left by Nicholls, as the agent between the Indians and the British go-

government; but he was not prepared to pursue this clandestine and they were not prepared to half a dozen and outlawed. The Creek nation, and the incendiary came, and was instigating promises of support from Great Britain, to commit their murderous incursions XLVII. b.] into the United States, Hambley, at the request of the Creeks themselves wrote to him, warning him to withdraw from among the band of outlaws, and giving him a solemn foreboding of the doom that awaited him, from the hand of justice, if he persevered in the course that he pursued. Arbuthnot, nevertheless, persisted, and while he was deluding the wretched Indians with the promise of support from England, he was XLIX.]

b. writing letters for them to the British minister in the United States, d. to Governor Cameron, of New Providence, to Col. Nicholls; to be f. laid before the British government; and even to the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine, and the Governor General of Havana, soliciting in all quarters, aid and support, arms and ammunition, for the Indians against the United States; bawling the destruction of the Negro force, and charging the British government with having drawn the Indians into war with the United States and deserting them after the peace.

You will remark among the papers produced on XLIX. No. 1, [his trial, a power of attorney, dated 17th June, 1817, given by twelve Indians, party of the fugitive outlaws from the United States. He states that this power and instructions, were to memorialize the British government, and the Governor General of the Havana. These papers are not only substantially proved, as of his [Compare XLVII. a. hand writing on the trial, but and XLIX. b.] in the daily newspapers of London, of 24th and 25th of Aug. last, his letter to Nicholls is published, (somewhat garbled). Compare XLVII. c. with a copy Hambley's] and XLIX.

No. 1, above mentioned letter to him and a reference to this Indian power of attorney to him, approved by the Commandant of St. Marks. F. C. Lugo A-notorial XLVII.] the paper is a letter written in the name of the same chiefs by Arbuthnot, to the Governor General of the Havana, asking of him permission for Arbuthnot to establish a warehouse on the Appalachicola; bitterly and falsely complaining that the Americans had made settlements on their lands, within the Spanish lines, and calling upon the Governor General to give orders to displace them, and send them back to their own country. In this letter they assign, as a reason for asking this license for Arbuthnot, the want of a person to put in writing for them their talk of grievances against the Americans, and they add "the Commander of the fort of St. Marks has heard all our talks and complaints. He approves of what we have thus presumed to address your excellency." "You will find these papers in the printed newspapers enclosed, and in the proceedings of the court-martial and will point them out to the Spanish government, not only as decisive proofs of the unexampled compliances of the Spanish officers in Florida, to foreign intrusive agents and instigators of Indian hostilities against the United States, but as placing, beyond a doubt, that participation of this hostile spirit in the commandant of St. Marks, which General Jackson justly complains of, and of which we have so well founded a right to demand the punishment. Here is the commandant of a Spanish fort, bound by the sacred engagement of a treaty to restrain by force the Indians within his command from committing hostilities against the United States, conspiring with those same Indians, and deliberately giving his written approbation to their appointment of a foreigner, a British subject, as their agent, to solicit assistance and supplies from the Governor General of the Havana and from the British governor, for carrying on these same hostilities.

Let us come to the case of Ambrister—He was taken in arms, leading and commanding the Indians, in the war against the American troops; and to that charge, upon his trial, pleading guilty. But the primary object of his coming there, was still more hostile to Spain, than to the United States. You find that he told three of the witnesses, who LVIII.] testified at his trial that he had come to this country upon Mr. Woodbine's business at Tampa Bay—to see the negroes righted; and one of them—that he had a commission in the Patriot army, under McGregor; and that he had expected a captaincy. And what was the intended business of McGregor and Woodbine at Tampa Bay? It was the conquest of Florida from Spain, by the use of those very Indians and Negroes, as the Commandant at St. Marks was so ready to aid and support in war against the United States. The chain of proof that establishes this fact, is contained in the documents communicated by the President to Congress at their last session, relating to the occupation of Amelia Island by McGregor. From these LVII.] documents you will find that while McGregor was there, Woodbine went from New Providence. That Woodbine had persuaded him they could yet accomplish the conquest of Florida, with soldiers to be recruited at Nassau, from the corps of Colonial Marines, which had served under Nicholls during the late war with the United States, which corps had been lately disbanded; and with Negroes to be found at Tampa Bay, and 1500 Indians, already then engaged to Woodbine, who pretended that they had made a great of all their lands there to him. Among the papers, LVII. a. b.] the originals of which are in our possession, in McGregor's own hand-writing, are instructions for sailing into Tampa Bay, with the assertion that he calculated to be there by the last of April or first May, of the year; [p. a letter dated 27th December last, to one of his acquaintances in this country, disclosing the same intention; c.] and the extract of a proclamation which was to have been issued at Tampa Bay, to the inhabitants of Florida, by the person charged with making the settlement there, before his arrival, of his approach, for the purpose of liberating them from the despotism of Spain, and of enabling them to form a government for themselves. He had persuaded those who would listen to him here, that his ultimate object was to sell the Floridas to the United States. There is some reason to suppose that he had made direct overtures of a similar nature to the British government. This was Ambrister's business, in the Florida, he arrived there in March, the XLIX.] precursor of McGregor and Woodbine, and immediately upon his arrival, he is found seizing upon

Arbuthnot's goods, and distributing them among the Negroes and Indians; seizing upon his vessel and compelling its master to pilot him, with a body of armed negroes, towards the fort of St. Marks, with the declared purpose of taking it by surprise, in the night. Writing letters to Governor Cameron, of New Providence, urgently calling for supplies of munitions of war, and of cannon for the war against the Americans; and letters to Colonel Nicholls, renewing the same demands for supplies; informing him, that he is with 360 negroes "a few of our bluff people, who had stuck to the cause and were relying upon the faith of Nicholls's promises. Our bluff people were the people of the Negro fort, collected by Nicholls and Woodbine's proclamations, during the American and English war, and the cause to which they stuck, was the savage, servile, exterminating war against the United States.

Among the agents and actors of such virtuous enterprises as are here unveiled, it was hardly expected that there would be found remarkable evidences of their respected confidence, and good faith towards one, another. Accordingly, besides the violent seizure and distribution by Ambrister, of Arbuthnot's property, his letters to Gov. Cameron, and to Nicholls, are filled with the distrust and suspicions of the Indians, that they were deceived and betrayed by Arbuthnot; while in Arbuthnot's letters to the same Nicholls, he accuses Woodbine of having taken charge of poor Francis, [XLIX. f.] the prophet, or Hilar Hadjo, upon his return from England to New Providence, and under pretence of taking care of him and his affairs—of having defrauded him of a large portion of the presents which had been delivered out from the king's stores to him, for Francis's use. This is one of the passages of Arbuthnot's letter to Nicholls [XLVII. a.] omitted in the publication of it last Aug. in the London newspapers.

In this narrative of dark and complicated depravity; this creeping and insidious war, both against Spain and the United States; this mockery of patriotism; these political plottings to fugitive slaves and Indian outlaws; these perfidies and treacheries of villains incapable of keeping their faith even to each other, all in the name of South American liberty, of the rights of runaway negroes, and the wrongs of savage murderers—all combined and projected to plunder Spain of her provinces, and to spread massacre and devastation along the borders of the United States. Is all this sufficient to cool the sympathies of his Catholic Majesty's government, excited by the execution of these two "subjects of a power in amity with the King." The Spanish government is not at this day to be informed that cruel as war, in its mildest forms must be, it is, and necessarily must be, doubly cruel, when waged with savages; that savages make no prisoners, but to torture them; that they give no quarter; that they put to death without discrimination of age or sex; that these ordinary characteristics of Indian warfare have been applicable, in their most heart-sickening horrors, to that war, left us by Nicholls as his legacy, re-instigated by Woodbine, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and stimulated by the approbation, encouragement and aid of the Spanish Commandant at St. Marks. Is proof required? Intreat the Spanish minister of state, for a moment to overcome the feelings which details like these must excite, and to reflect, if possible, with composure, upon the facts stated in the following extract from the documents enclosed.

Letter from sailing master Jairus Loomis, to Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, 13th August, 1816, reporting the [XXIII.] destruction of the Negro fort. "On examining the prisoners, they stated that 'Edward Daniel, O. S. who was made prisoner in the boat, on the 17th July, was tarred and burnt alive.'"

Letter from Archibald Clarke to General Gaines, 26th Feb. 1817 (Message of the President of the U. States to Congress, 25th March, 1818, p. 9.)

"On the 21st inst. the house of Mr. Garrett, residing in the upper part of this country, near the boundary of Wayne country, (Georgia) was attacked, during his absence near the middle of the day, by this party, (of Indians) consisting of about fifteen, who shot Mrs. Garrett, in two places, and then despatched her by stabbing and scalping. Her two children, one about three years, and the others two months, were also murdered, and the eldest scalped; the house was then plundered of every article of value, and set on fire."

[LXI.] Letter from Peter R. Cook, (Arbuthnot's clerk,) to Eliz. A. Carney, at Nassau, dated Savannah, 9th Jan. 1818, giving an account of their operation with the Indians, against the Americans, and their massacre of Lieut. Scott and his party. "There was a boat, that was taken by the Indians that had in it thirty men, seven women, and four small children. There were six of the men got clear, and one woman saved, and all the rest of them got killed. The children were taken by the legs, and their brains dashed out against the boat. If the bare recital of scenes like these cannot be perused without shuddering, what must be the agonized feelings of those whose wives and children are, from day to day, and from night to night, exposed to be the victims of the same barbarity. Has mercy a voice to plead for the perpetrators and instigators of deeds like these? Should inquiry hereafter be made, why, within three months after this event, the savage Hamathli M'cco, upon being taken by the American troops, was by order of their commander immediately hung, let it be told, that savage was the commander of the party by which those women were butchered, and those helpless infants were thus dashed against the boat. Contending with such enemies, although humanity revolts at entire retaliation upon them, and spares the lives of their feeble and defenceless women and children, yet mercy herself surrenders to retributive justice the lives of their leading warriors taken in arms—and still more the lives of the foreign, white incendiaries, who, disowned by their own government, and disowning their own natures, degrade themselves beneath the savage character, by voluntarily descending to its level. It is not this dictate of common sense? Is it not the usage of legitimate warfare? Is it not consonant to the soundest authorities of national law? When at war, says Vattel, with a ferocious nation, which observes no rules and grants no quarter they may be chastised in the persons of those of them who may be taken; they are of the number of the guilty; and by this rigor the attempt may be made of bringing them to a sense of the laws of humanity." And again, "As a general has the right of sacrificing the lives of his enemies to his own safety or that of his people, if he has to contend with an inhuman enemy,

"often guilty of such excesses, he may take the lives of some of his prisoners, and treat them as his own people have been treated." The justification of these principles is found in their salutary efficacy, for terror and for example. It is thus only that the barbarities of Indians can be successfully encountered. It is thus only that the worse than Indian barbarities of European impostors, pretending authority from their government, but always disavowed, can be punished and arrested. Great Britain yet engages the alliance and co-operation of savages in war. But her government has invariably disclaimed all countenance or authorization to her subjects to instigate them against us in time of peace. Yet so it has happened, that from the period of our established independence to this day, all the Indian wars which we have been afflicted have been distinctly traceable to the instigation of English traders or agents, always, but never yet always felt, more than once detected, but never before published. Two of them, offenders of the deepest dye, after solemn warning to their government, and in dividually to each of them, have fallen, flagrant delicto, into the hands of an American General; and the punishment inflicted upon them has fixed them on high as an example, awful in its exhibition, but, we trust, auspicious in its result, of that which awaits unauthorized pretenders of European agency, to stimulate, and interpose in wars between the United States and the Indians, within their control.

The exposition of the origin, the causes, and the character of the war with the Semiole Indians and part of the Creeks, combined with McGregor's mock patriots and Nicholls's Negroes, which necessarily led our troops into Florida, and gave rise to all those incidents of which Pizarro so vehemently complains, will, it is hoped, enable you to present other and sounder views of the subject to his Catholic Majesty's government. It will enable you to show that the occupation of Pensacola and St. Marks was occasioned neither by a spirit of hostility to Spain, nor with a view to extort, prematurely, the province from her possession; that it was rendered necessary by the neglect of Spain to perform her engagements of restraining the Indian from hostilities against the United States, and by the culpable countenance, encouragement, and assistance given to those Indians, in their hostilities, by the Spanish governor and commandant at those places. That the United States have a right to demand as the President does demand, of Spain the punishment of those officers for this misconduct; and he further demands of Spain a just and reasonable indemnity to the United States for the heavy and necessary expenses which they have been compelled to incur, by the failure of Spain to perform her engagement, to restrain the Indians, aggravated by this demonstrated complicity of her commanding officers with them, in their hostilities against the United States. That the two Englishmen executed by order of General Jackson were not only identified with the savages with whom they were carrying on the war against the United States, but that one of them was the mover and fomentor of the war, which, without his treacheries and false promises to the Indians of support from the British government, never would have happened—that the other was the instrument of war against Spain as well as the United States, commissioned by McGregor, and expedited by Woodbine, upon their project of conquering Florida with these Indians and negroes. That as accomplices of the savages, and, standing against their better knowledge, worse than savages, General Jackson, possessed of their persons and of the proofs of their guilt, might, by the lawful and ordinary usages of war, have hung them both without the formality of a trial. That to allow them every possible opportunity of refusing the proofs or of showing any circumstances in extenuation of their crimes, he gave them the benefit of a trial by court-martial, of highly respectable officers. That the defence of one consisted, solely and exclusively, of technical cavils at the nature of the evidence against him, and the other confessed his guilt. Finally that in restoring Pensacola and St. Marks to Spain, the President gives the most signal proof of his confidence, that hereafter her engagement to restrain, by force, the Indians of Florida from all hostilities against the United States, will be effectually fulfilled; that there will be no more murders, no more robberies within our borders, by savages prowling along the Spanish line, and seeking shelter within it, to display in their villages the scalps of our women and children, their victims, and to sell, with shameless effrontery, the plunder from our citizens in Spanish forts and cities; that we shall hear no more apologies from Spanish governors and commandants, of their inability to perform the duties of their office and the solemn contracts of their country—no more excuses for compliances to savage enemies of the United States, from the dread of their attacks upon themselves—no more harbouring of foreign impostors, upon compulsion, that a strength sufficient will be kept in the province to restrain the Indians by force, and officers empowered and instructed to employ it effectually to maintain the good faith of the nation, by the effective fulfilment of the treaty. The duty of this government to protect the persons and property of our fellow citizens on the borders of the United States is imperative—it must be discharged—and if, after all the warnings that Spain has heeded; if, after the prostration of all her territorial rights and neutral obligations, by Nicholls and his banditti, during war, and of all her treaty stipulations, by Arbuthnot and Ambrister, abetted by her own commanding officers, during peace, to the cruel annoyance of the United States—if the necessities of self defence should again compel the United States to take possession of the Spanish forts & places in Florida, we declare, with the candor and frankness that become us, that another unconditional restoration of them must not be expected; that even the President's confidence in the good faith and ultimate justice of the Spanish government will yield to the painful experience of continual disappointment; & that after unwearied and almost unnumbered appeals to them, for the performance of their stipulated duties, in vain, the United States will be reluctantly compelled to rely, for the protection of their borders, upon themselves alone.

You are authorized to communicate the whole of this letter and the accompanying documents to the Spanish government. I have the honor, &c. &c. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

PRICE CURRENT.			
Cotton Ahmoed,	per Surat Candy	235 0 00	
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	235 0 00	
Ditto Bownaghar,	or 7 Cwt.	235 0 00	
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235 0 00	
Ditto Limree Wudwan,	New.	195 0 00	
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235 0 00	
Ditto Kutch,		190 0 00	
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215 0 00	
Mangrove and Pore,		180 0 00	
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	40 0 00	
Ditto unhoiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00	
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 00	
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00	
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00	
Ditto Batavia in Can-	per Maund of 41	7 0 00	
nister,	seers 1 sort,		
Ditto China in	per Surat Maund	6 0 00	
Chaat,	of 41 seers		
Ditto 2 sort,		6 0 00	
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund	10 2 00	
of 434 seers			
Ditto do. Canton,	do. do.	10 0 00	
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00	
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pukka seer	17 2 00	
Raw Silk Canton, 1st,	15 seers to a	17 0 00	
B'bay Maund			
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16 2 00	
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	18 0 00	
Salt petre,	per Bag	18 0 00	
Gunnies,	per 100	22 0 00	
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund	20 0 00	
of 40 seers or			
374 lb.			
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00	
Ghee Caranchoy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00	
Wheat Jambooser,	per C7 of 8 Parah	28 0 00	
Wheat Surat,		32 0 00	
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	30 0 00	
Paddy,	per ditto Moond	30 0 00	
Cocconut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 1 00	
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00	
Pepper Tellichery,	per C7 of 2 Maunds	15 0 00	
Blutcole,	ditto	15 0 00	
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	150 0 00	
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy	65 0 00	
of 22 Maunds			
or 821 lbs.			
Malabar	per Bombay	58 0 00	
Candy of 22			
Mds. or 616 lbs.			
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00	
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00	
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105 0 00	
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00	
Cardamum 1 sort,	per Surat Maund	70 0 00	
of 42 seers			
at 40 to 50			
pieces to a C7. of			
21 Mds. or 588 lb.			
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	150 0 00	
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120 0 00	
Beetleat white Malay,	per Surat Candy	60 0 00	
of 21 Maunds			
Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58 0 00	
Coir Laccadavie,	C7. of 21 Mds.	57 0 00	
Copra New,	per do. of 2 Robins	50 0 00	
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy	40 0 00	
of 22 Maunds			
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00	
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00	
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	38 0 00	
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 1 75	
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42	28 0 00	
seers			
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11 2 00	
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 2 00	
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50 0 00	
Nutmegs	per pound	2 1 00	
Mace,	per pound	3 2 00	
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25	
Cloves, 1 sort,	per S. Maund	68 0 00	
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	55 0 00	
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund	20 0 00	
of 44 seers			
Ditto Java,	ditto	none	
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none	
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 0 00	
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 2 00	
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund	12 0 00	
of 44 seers			
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds.	75 0 00	
21 Candy			
Cochineal,	per pound	17 0 00	
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do. do.	40 0 00	
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	55 0 00	
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00	
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45 0 00	
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	11 0 00	
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14 0 00	
Pig lead,	per do.	9 2 00	
Copper Shenthing,	per Surat Maund	22 2 00	
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	22 2 00	
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60 0 00	
Renee Ditto.	ditto.	42 0 00	
Tor,	per Barret	30 0 00	
Tin Plates,	per chest	19 0 00	
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 0 00	
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00	
Brandy,	per Gallon	7 0 00	
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00	
Arrack Colombo,	per Gallon	1 2 00	
In Bond,			
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217 2 00	
German Crowns,	per 100	212 0 00	
Venetians,	per 100	490 0 00	
Gulbas,	per 100	478 1 00	
Remittance to England at six months 2 4 per Rupee			
Freight to England	6 s. per Ton.		
Loose Freight	5 s.		
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 106	per 100 Sicca		
on Madras.			

It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at 30 per Cent advance. Marine stores when purchased separately 15 per Cent advance.

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